The Racine Journal.

VOLUME XLIII. RACINE, WISCONSIN, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1895.---EIGHT PAGES. NO. 14.

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It is in accord with the people of the West both in Politics and Literature.

Please remember that the price of The Weekly Inter Ocean is ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Address THE INTER OCEAN, Chicago.

[First publication Wednesday, March 20, A. D. 1895.]

Order limiting time to hear claims and notice to creditors.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT, RAcine County. In Probate. In the matter of the estate of William J. Adams, deceased.

Letters of administration having been issued by this Court to Elizabeth M. Adams as administratrix of the estate of William J. Adams, deceased, late of said County of Racine.

It is ordered: That all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be received, examined and adjusted by and before this Court.

It is further ordered: That six months from and after the date hereof, be and the same are hereby allowed and limited to creditors to present their claims and demands against said deceased.

It is further ordered: That this Court will, at regular terms thereof, to be held on

Tuesday, the 7th day of May A. D. 1895,
and
Tuesday the 3rd day of September A. D., 1895,

at the office of the Judge of said Court at the City of Racine in said County, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said William J. Adams, deceased.

It is further ordered: That, within ten days from the date hereof, notice of the times and place, when and where this Court will receive, examine, and adjust such claims, and of the time limited to creditors to present their claims, be given by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks, once in each week, in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper published in said County of Racine.

Dated, this 15th day of March, A. D., 1895.

By the Court,
15 E. B. Belden, County Judge.

Cooper & Nelson, Att'ys.

[First publication Wednesday, March 20, 1895.]

Order Limiting Time to Hear Claims and Notice to Creditors.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—COUNTY COURT—In probate.

In the matter of the last will of Anders Jacobson, deceased.

Letters testamentary having been issued by this Court to J. H. Kamper, of Raymond, Racine county, as executor of the last will of Anders Jacobsen, deceased, late of said County of Racine.

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be received, examined and adjusted by and before this Court.

It is further ordered, That six months from and after the date hereof, be and the same are hereby allowed and limited to creditors to present their claims and demands against said deceased.

It is further ordered, That this Court will, at regular terms thereof, to be held on

Tuesday, the 4th day of June, A. D. 1895
and
Tuesday, the 3rd day of September, A. D. 1895

at the office of the Judge of said Court at the City of Racine in said County, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said Anders Jacobson, deceased.

It is further ordered, that within ten days from the date hereof, notice of the times and place, when and where this Court will receive, examine and adjust such claims, and of the time limited to creditors to present their claims, be given by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks, once in each week, in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper published in said County of Racine.

Dated this 16th day of March, A. D. 1895.

By the Court E. B. Belden,
John W. Owen, County Judge
Attorney. 15

A. M. WILSON.
Dealer in DRY GOODS & GROCERIES. Teas Specialty. Give us a call.
Yorkville, - - Wis

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Union Grove, - - Wis.

TELEGRAPHIC!

FIVE MEN ARE KILLED.

By the Explosion of a Boiler in a Tannery.

Dead and Injured Buried Under a Mass of Wreckage.

The Boiler Was Defective But it Was Thought Not Dangerous—A List of Those Who Lost Their Lives.

Woburg, Mass., April 1.—This morning one of the boilers in the Connecticut tannery exploded with terrific force, killing five men and injuring six. The dead are:

AUSTIN CLEMONS, foreman.
PATRICK LALYL, fireman.
FRANK McMAHON, night foreman.
PATRICK M'GONIGLE.
SAM TRACY.
The injured are:
JOHN KENNY.
JOHN TRACY.
PATRICK RILEY.
JAMES LYONS.
OCTAVIUS SAUNDERS.

The boiler had been out of repair for some time, but the defect was thought to have been remedied late last night, when a defect in the water supply was attended to. When the rope attached to the whistle to start work this morning was pulled the explosion followed. The big iron smokestack on the boiler house was blown high in the air, and fell across the shop. The tall brick chimney fell crashing the engine room. People hurried from all parts of the town and the work of removing those buried under the ruins was commenced. Urged on by the piteous appeals of those buried in the wreckage the debris was soon cleared way revealing the results as above given.

Later—Patrick Riley died this afternoon, making six killed. John Kenney, Wm. Rhinedress and John Jennings were also injured.

INVITED THE PRESIDENT.

President and Mrs. Cleveland Tendered an Invitation to Visit Chicago.

Washington, April 1.—The president this morning received a delegation of prominent Chicagoans irrespective of party to invite him to a public reception to be tendered himself and Mrs. Cleveland as the sense of Chicago's appreciation of his steadfast insistence on the preservation of sound national currency. The president expressed his gratification but could make no definite promise on the acceptation of the invitation.

PAPER DEAL FALLS THROUGH.

The Option on the Fox River Paper Mills Expired Today—English Capital Wanting.

Appleton, Wis., April 1.—Options held by a syndicate on fifty Wisconsin paper mills expired at noon today and the proposed ten million dollar deal has fallen through. The failure of the deal has been plainly foreshadowed for the past two months, and became certain today when noon had passed and no signs made by Promoter Butterworth. The failure to secure a promise of English capital it is believed to be the cause of the miscarriage of the deal.

FOREST FIRES RAGING.

A Number of Lives Lost by Fires in Kentucky.

Bowling Green, Ky., April 1.—Two lives are reported lost by forest fires in this county and one in Grayson county. Near Haldey, in this county, 500 acres of timber are burned over and several houses were destroyed. Henry Eiler and a negro farm hand were fatally burned. William Edwards, (colored) was burned to death in the southern part of Grayson country where a large amount of timber has been swept away.

PASSENGER TRAINS COLLIDE.

One Man Losses His Life and Others Severely Wounded.

Bangor, Me., April 2.—Two passenger trains on the Maine Central collided this morning near here. Fireman Ward is reported killed and several injured. The injured includes C. F. Palmer and F. Oddbury, postal clerk; baggage master Edw. Shaw and Henry Appleton, a passenger of Bangor. The postal and baggage cars were wrecked and several others badly damaged.

White teeth, sweet breath, a fragrant mouth,
There are no charms surpassing these;
Abroad, at home, east, west, north, south,
These three prime charms are sure to please,
All those who SOZODONT apply.
Will have these charms—take heed and try.

Last year we commenced an elaborate plan of advertising, but before we were half through, OUR ADVERTISEMENTS DISAPPEARED. Why? Because WE WERE OVERWHELMED WITH BUSINESS. There was but one thing to do: withdraw the advertising and devote every energy to filling the orders with which we were flooded. This we did, and handled with reasonable promptness a most unprecedented year's business. WITH ENLARGED FACTORIES, INCREASED FACILITIES, AND TWENTY BRANCH HOUSES FROM WHICH TO DISTRIBUTE OUR GOODS, WE CAN NOW CARE FOR ALL WHO COME. Last year we could not reduce prices, because we were compelled in some way to limit the demand for Aermotor goods. We would have been satisfied with lower prices, but why create a demand which we could not supply? We have made the heaviest purchases of steel and material bought in America this year, and at unprecedented prices, and have made terms to dealers which enable them to make unprecedented prices.

In quality, character, variety, finish, and accessibility to full stock of goods and repairs, we are without competitors. In our plan of advertising last year, we proposed to furnish a feed cutter under certain conditions for $15. For reasons stated above we did not complete the advertising, and the feed cutter was not put out. We now propose to make amends in the following manner: We will announce in this paper our NEW ALL-STEEL VERY SUPERIOR FEED CUTTER, WORTH

$40 at $10

cash with order, f. o. b. Chicago. Only one to one person, he to furnish addresses of ten neighbors who ought to have something in our line. Cut, description and full information regarding it will appear soon.

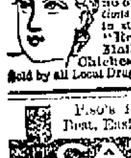
We especially desire to caution you against paying excessive prices for windmill outfits. The temptation on the part of the dealer to overcharge is great. $1 added to the legitimate price is $10 clear profit to the dealer. To be sure that you get the proper price and articles, write us of your wants and you will be protected. We are, and always have been believers in low prices. Because of the prodigious output of our factories we are enabled to have special tools for each piece, and thus reduce the hand labor on it to merely picking up the material and laying it down again. So small has become the cost of labor put on the material which we sell that it is not worth mentioning. We have become the largest dealers in material in the country; the material, of course, being made up in the form of steel galvanized-after-completion windmills, towers (tilting and fixed), tanks, pumps, etc. To such an extent has this become true, and to such an extent has the price of our goods (and on that account the volume of our business rendered competition impossible), that FOUR LARGE WINDMILL CONCERNS ARE BUYING THEIR TOWERS OF US THIS YEAR. THEY DO IT BECAUSE WE MAKE THE ONLY ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE AND SAFE TOWER; BECAUSE THEY CAN BUY OF US CHEAPER THAN THEY CAN BUILD; BECAUSE WE ALONE ARE PREPARED TO GALVANIZE EVERYTHING AFTER IT IS COMPLETED, AND COMPLETE EVERYTHING EXACTLY RIGHT.

These concerns are wise, for, even though they may not furnish the best of wheels, the wheel will have the best of supports. Send to us your name and address, and those of your neighbors who may need something in our line, and thereby do them a good turn. The Aermotor Co. is one of the most successful business enterprises which has been launched in recent times. In succeeding advertisements will be discussed and made clear the lines on which that success has been worked out. It was done by a farmer's boy. A careful following of these advertisements may suggest to some other farmer's boy a career.

Aermotor Co., 12th, Rockwell & Fillmore Sts., Chicago.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS



Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES, ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.

Sold by all Local Druggists.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

CHINESE LOST HEAVILY.

Official List of Killed and Wounded in a Series of Battles.

San Francisco, April 2.—Advices received by the steamer Rio de Janeiro from the Associated Press correspondent at Tokio under date of March 17, give an account of the Japanese campaign in Manchuria by which in a series of battles led by General Nodzue nearly the entire valley of Liao river was cleared of Chinese troops in the most brilliant manner, with very heavy losses to the Chinese. The facts as to this series of fights were given from time to time in the Associated Press dispatches. The official list of Chinese killed and wounded up to the time just preceding the expedition to Wai Hai Wei is acknowledged to be 6,660 killed, 9,600 wounded and 1,800 prisoners.

DEBT IS INCREASING.

Monthly Treasury Statement Shows a Large Increase in Public Debt.

Washington, April 2.—The monthly treasury statement of public debt shows that on March 30 the debt less the cash in the treasury amounted to $908,730,064, an increase for the month of $18,317,105. The amount of new 4 per cent. bonds issued during the month was $26,807,900.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Frank A. Healy, postmaster of Ironwood, has been ordered removed by President Cleveland.

The export accountant has been checking up the books of George C. Scott, late cashier of the Mississippi River Logging company of Winona, has already discovered a shortage of $22,000. It is said the peculations have been carried on for several years.]

The Georgia Southern & Florida railroad was bought today at receivers sale by the bondholders committee for $3,000,000. It is believed it will be sold to the Seaboard air-line.

The Licking, O., county insane asylum burned this morning. The inmates were saved.

The Findlay Rolling Mill company of Findlay, O., has made an assignment. Assets $250,000. Liabilities $125,000.

The report that Secretary Gresham was to resign met with a vigorous denial in official circles at Washington today.

Captain Howgate has been indicted again, charged with frauds on the government while disbursing officer of the signal service. One count alleges the forgery of $4,000 in an account with the American Union Telegraph company in 1879.

The coke workers at Uniontown, Pa., are excited over the increase in rents of the company houses and threaten a general strike. They say it nullifies the recent advance in wages.

H. C. Harding and Clarence Warbeck, employes of the United States Express company, were arrested at Jersey City for a series of thefts extending over several months, the most important of which is $7,000 worth of diamonds. Both have confessed.

At Pittsburg, Pa., two men supposed to be John Brattia and Thomas Grogan, were drowned in the river last night by the upsetting of a skiff. Three others in the boat were rescued. The rescued men tell conflicting stories and claim they do not know the names of the drowned men. The police believe the drowning is the result of a drunken quarrel.

WHAT MAKES IT GREAT?

The Chicago Dispatch is Not at all Modest in Its Claims of Greatness.

An examination of The Dispatch and a careful comparison with other Chicago afternoon papers will instantly reveal the causes which have made this paper the unprecedented journalistic success it is universally acknowledged to be.

It prints all the news. Other papers do not.

It is more enterprising than its competitors. It never gets left on news. It scores more genuine news scoops than all the other Chicago papers combined. The reader who buys a copy of The Dispatch gets precisely what he pays for. The man who wants the news and buys an old woman's journal is defrauded.

NOTED PEOPLE.

Facts Gleaned for Journal Readers.

Gen. Lloyd E. Baldwin, of Willimantic, Conn., now 85 years of age is said to be the only surviving brigadier-general of the old Connecticut militia, which was disbanded nearly fifty years ago.

Hon. Chauncey Ives Filley, the veteran Republican leader, of Missouri, has been in politics more than thirty years. He was the Union mayor of St. Louis in 1863, and from 1873 to 1878 was postmaster. His ancestors were Welshmen and first settled in Lansingburg, N. Y. He is of burly frame, with a physiognomy suggesting that of Gen. Grant.

Senator Bate has a curious relic in the shape of a fee received from a client soon after the war. The client was charged with being a KuKlux, but was acquitted of the charge. He gave as a fee in the case a bag of silver which he had kept buried all during the war.

Robert Purvis, of Philadelphia, is one of the last survivors of the old abolitionist party. He was president of the Underground Railroad, and his country house was a station for fugitive slaves. Although quite old, he still retains his mental vigor.

Chief of Police Speers, of Kansas city, is one of the best-known officials in the west, and his name is a terror to gamblers and train robbers. He is 56 years old, a native of Missouri, and for twenty-one years has been the head of his department.

Jarod Sparks has been dead thirty years and but few of the hundred books he wrote and edited are now generally read. He was regarded as an especially correct and reliable if not inspired, American historian and biographer after the school of Freeman.

Ex-Senator Edmunds is enjoying a very large and profitable practice of the law, now that he has time to devote to his cases, but residents of his state have little opportunity to know of the real extent of this service, as most of his work is in the higher courts of the country.

Gov. J. M. Stone, of Mississippi, looks like a younger edition of Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson. He wants to succeed Senator George, who will not stand for reelection, and he has already announced his candidacy, although the present incumbent has yet four years to serve.

One of the characters in the Fifty-fourth congress will be Miles Crowley, of Texas, locally known as "Sir Miles." He came from Boston and was successively a stevedore, Galveston alderman and member of the legislature. He is 40 years old and a democrat.

Complaisance pleases all; prejudices none; adorns wit; renders humor agreeable; augments friendship; redoubles love, and united with justice and generosity, becomes the secret chain of the society of mankind.—M. de Scudori.

SWEPT THE CITY.

Republicans Carry Everything in Sight.

David G. Janes Elected Mayor by 463 Plurality.

John T. Wentworth Has 605 Plurality—John C. Brooker Has 437 Votes to Spare—Bliss Has a Walk Away.

Republicans Elected Five Out of Seven Alderman and Six Out of Seven Supervisors—Council Will Stand Nine Republicans, Three Populists, and Two Democrats.

John B. Winslow Received a Majority of 1,928 in the City and the Entire County Will Have Over 2,500—A Splendid Honor in His Racine Home — Complete Returns of Election.

The election in Racine yesterday was a complete victory for the Republican ticket every candidate being elected by good majorities. David G. Janes was elected mayor by 463 plurality; George Bliss for city clerk, who was on both the Republican and Democratic tickets, has a plurality over Wm. Schulze, Populist, of 1844.

For justice of the peace John T. Wentworth has a plurality over R. L. Upchurch of 605. John Brooker has a plurality over John Liegler for assessor of 437.

The Republicans elect five out of seven aldermen as follows:

First ward, Jonas Hoyle, plurality 44.

Second ward, John H. Lewis, no opposition.

Third ward, Dr. E. R. Evans, 173 plurality

Fourth ward, Jacob Stoffel, Jr., plurality of 3.

Fifth ward, John Peterson, plurality 33.

In the Sixth ward the Democrats and Populists combined on Hugh Harper and succeeded in defeating George Bassindale by 22 plurality.

In the Seventh ward Charles Kannenberg was elected by the Democrats by 54 plurality.

The following supervisors are elected: First ward, John Wagner, R. Second ward, R. M. Boyd, R. Third ward, J. F. Wadewitz, R. Fourth ward, Leo Miller, D. Fifth ward, Jacob Anderson, R. Sixth ward, Frank Ticknor, R. Seventh ward, George Miller, R.

Sixth Ward.

Aldermen:—
Hugh Harper, pop., n p..........253
Hugh Harper, pop., s p..........247
George Bassindale, rep. n p..........297
George Bassindale, rep., s p..........181
Harper's plurality..........22
Supervisor:—
A. C. Judd, dem, n p..........116
A. C. Judd, dem, s p..........110
C. Nelson, pop, n p..........159
C. Nelson, pop, n p..........142
J. Tucker, pro, n p..........18
J. Tucker, pro, s p..........19
Frank Tickner, rep, n p..........268
Frank Tickner, rep, s p..........163
Tickner's plurality..........130

Seventh Ward.

Aldermen:—
Charles Kannenberg, dem, w p..........116
Charles Kannenberg, dem, e p..........98
H. Last, pop, w p..........41
H. Last, pop, e p..........108
Theodore Geise, rep, w p..........40
Theodore Geise, rep, e p..........120
Wm. Higgie, ind, w p..........31
Wm. Higgie, ind. e p..........85
Kannenberg's plurality..........54
Supervisors:—
Joseph Uhlir, dem, w p..........112
Joseph Uhlir, dem, e p..........103
George F. Miller, rep w p..........119
George F. Miller, rep, e p..........288
Miller's plurality..........192

Next Council.

The next council will stand nine Republicans; two Democrats and three Populists, as follows:

Republican—First ward, Jonas Hoyle; Second ward, John Lewis and M.S. Field; Third ward, Henry Kehl and Dr. E. R. Evans; Fourth ward, D. F. Griswold and Jacob Stoffel, Jr.; Fifth ward, John Peterson; Seventh ward, L. Schaefer.

Democrats—First ward Robert Kammerer; Seventh ward, Charles Kannenberg.

Populists—Fifth ward, Andrew Hanson, Sixth ward, Louis Elholm and Hugh Harper.

The Next County Board.

The next county board of supervisors will be overwhelmingly Republican, and below is the list:

City of Racine—Republicans—First ward, John Wagner; Second ward, R. M. Boyd; Third ward, John Wadewitz; Fifth ward, Jacob Anderson; Sixth ward, Frank Ticknor; Seventh ward, George Miller. Democrats—Fourth ward, Leo Miller.

Burlington—N. H. Ayers, democrat.
Caledonia—Wm. Smith, dem.
Dover—John H. Smith, rep.
Mt Pleasant—John E. Rowlands, rep.
Rochester—George Ela, rep.
Waterford—Wm. Schenkenberger, dem.
Yorkville—Hannibal Skinner, rep.
Raymond—G. Sheek, rep.
Norway—Ola Hanson, rep.

O. L. Crabb of Union Grove, and H. E. Zimmerman of the village of Burlington, hold over as the village elections take place in May.

—Each state is entitled to two members in the United States Senate.

SUMMARY OF THE VOTE.

WARDS.	Mayor: M. M. Secor, Dem.	Mayor: F. L. Fancher, Peo.	Mayor: C. E. Erskine, Pro.	Mayor: D. G. Janes, R.	City Clerk: Geo. S. Bliss, Dem.	City Clerk: Wm. Schulze, Peo.	City Clerk: L. B. Baker, Pro.	City Clerk: Geo. S. Bliss, R.	Justice of Peace: R. L. Upchurch, Dem.	Justice of Peace: Jas. G. Baldwin, Peo.	Justice of Peace:	Justice of Peace: J. T. Wentworth, R.	Assessor: John Liegler, Dem.	Assessor: J. S. Larson, Peo.	Assessor: Geo. F. Roberts, Pro.	Assessor: J. C. Brooker, R.
First Ward	148	24	7	146	....	57	10	248	130	52	....	134	153	26	5	124
Second Ward	69	14	27	204	....	16	27	355	91	18	....	285	89	14	19	275
South Third	140	35	17	140	....	44	13	209	144	44	....	137	138	43	13	139
North Third	95	33	19	242	....	74	19	289	110	46	....	218	100	42	15	222
East Fourth	154	45	4	122	....	79	4	233	128	63	....	115	150	56	3	100
West Fourth	222	86	11	126	....	143	9	273	182	127	....	118	221	100	7	104
North Fifth	164	174	9	229	....	210	16	296	117	201	....	234	119	208	17	224
South Fifth	123	146	20	250	....	166	19	362	112	158	....	261	113	175	16	240
North Sixth	143	145	28	272	....	206	20	347	129	188	....	247	121	178	25	247
South Sixth	144	118	25	174	....	158	25	272	114	146	....	174	112	153	20	163
East Seventh	186	105	7	130	....	140	7	266	130	131	....	122	154	113	7	138
West Seventh	132	46	3	60	....	59	3	171	123	56	....	60	122	48	5	56
Total	1780	971	177	2193	....	1358	172	3402	1500	1283	....	2105	1595	1156	152	2032

The Successful Ticket.

[Pluralities.
Mayor—David G. Janes, rep..........463
City Clerk—George S. Bliss, rep..........1844
Justice—John T. Wentworth, rep..........606
Assessor—John C. Brooker, rep..........437

Aldermen.

First Ward—Jonas Hoyle, rep..........44
Second Ward—John Lewis, rep..........313
Third Ward—Dr. E. R. Evans, rep..........173
Fourth Ward—Jacob Stoffel, Jr. rep..........3
Fifth Ward—John Peterson, rep..........23
Sixth Ward—Hugh Harper, pop..........22
Seventh Ward—Charles Kannenberg, dem..........54

Supervisor.

First Ward—John Wagner, rep..........14
Second Ward—R. M. Boyd, rep..........206
Third Ward—J. F. Wadewitz, rep..........194
Fourth Ward—Leo Miller, dem..........135
Fifth Ward—Jacob Anderson, rep..........77
Sixth Ward—Frank Tickner, rep..........130
Seventh Ward—George Miller, rep..........192

First Ward.

Aldermen:—
Charles Maderey, dem..........127
John Schulze, pop..........21
Jonas Hoyle, rep..........171
Hoyle's plurality..........44
Supervisors:—
J. Kashenreiter, dem..........135
M. Schmidt, pop..........23
John Wagner, rep..........149
Wagner's plurality..........14

Second Ward.

Aldermen:—
John H. Lewis, rep..........313
Supervisor:—
Alfred Lewis, dem..........77
R. M. Boyd, rep..........283
Boyd's plurality..........206

Third Ward.

Aldermen:—
W. Q. Morton, dem., s p..........113
W. Q. Morton, dem, n p..........83
A. F. Pahl, pop., s p..........59
A. F. Pahl, pop., n p..........42
S. L. Jackson, pro., s p..........14
S. L. Jackson, pro., n p..........21
E. R. Evans, rep., s p..........136
E. R. Evans, n p..........233
Evan's plurality..........173
Supervisor:—
R. P. Laing, dem, s p..........128
R. B. Lang, dem, n p..........78
C. W. Groenke, pop, s p..........40
L. S. Kellogg, pro, s p..........11
L. S. Kellogg, pro, n p..........12
J. F. Wadewitz, rep, s p..........146
J. F. Wadewitz, rep. n p..........249
Wadewitz plurality..........194

Fourth Ward.

Aldermen:—
Charles Finch, dem, e p..........125
Charles Finch dem, w p..........189
A. Auclam, pop, e p..........38
A. Auclam, pop, w p..........88
Jacob Stoffel, Jr., rep, e p..........151
J. Stoffel, Jr., rep, w p..........166
Stoffel's plurality..........3
Supervisors:—
Leo Miller, dem, e p..........130
Leo Miller, w p..........201
Adam Schneider, pop, e p..........57
Adam Schneider, pop, w p..........139
Hannibal Lugg, rep, e p..........111
Hannibal Lugg, rep, w p..........89
Miller's plurality..........135

Fifth Ward.

Aldermen:—
H. P. Anderson, dem, n p..........55
H. P. Anderson, dem, s p..........75
John Fennell, pop, n p..........245
John Fennell, pop, s p..........214
John Peterson, rep, n p..........243
John Peterson, rep, s p..........239
Peterson's plurality..........23
Supervisor:—
Martin Nelson, pop, n p..........236
Martin Nelson, pop, s p..........104
Jacob Anderson, rep n p..........242
Jacob Anderson, s p..........265
Anderson's plurality..........77

THE JUDICIAL VOTE.

Judge Winslow Receives a Majority of 1,928 in the City—Vote From the County.

There was more than usual interest manifest in the judicial election, especially in the selection of a supreme justice. John B. Winslow is a Racine gentleman, while Mr. Clementson, his opponent, is not known in this vicinity. It was natural that Racine voters should take pride in rolling up an immense majority for their own townsman and they gave him a magnificent majority. It will be seen by the returns from the entire city that Mr. Winslow's majority is 1,928. Of course Frank M. Fish had no opposition for judge of the circuit court and naturally hundreds of ballots went in without a mark after his name. The vote complete is as follows:

	Winslow	Clementson	Fish
First	187	68	171
Second	224	132	297
Third north	213	106	225
Third south	217	55	174
Fourth east	181	50	121
Fourth west	289	29	150
Fifth north	279	91	224
Fifth south	267	89	223
Sixth north	336	102	301
Sixth south	240	67	160
Seventh east	246	28	137
Seventh west	110	44	70
	2789	861	2253

Winslow's plurality..........1,928

The vote in the county towns on the judicial candidates so far as heard from are as follows: Burlington—Winslow, 298; Clementson, 66; Fish, 192. Rochester—Winslow, 72; Clementson, 29.

Yorkville—Winslow, 11; Clementson, 52; Fish, 161.

SMILES.

A dead cat—an autopsy.

Maid to order—a waitress.

Easter bonnets are blooming.

The straw hat will soon be with us.

The Easter egg crop promises to be large.

All weather is fare to the street car conductor.

No, Maude, dear, an income tax is not an admission fee.

Eve was the first woman who protested that she had nothing fit to wear.

March was the favorite month for the beggars, because they found it easy to raise the dust.

"Alas! I am not in it," exclaimed the homeless dog as he passed the sausage factory.

The auctioneer and the pugilist should have much in common. At any rate, they both knock things down.

Between two evils some folks choose both.

Murmur at nothing; if our ills are irreparable, it is ungrateful; if remedies, is vain. A Christian builds his fortitude on a better foundation than stoicism; he is pleased with everything that happens, because he knows it could not happen unless it had first pleased God, and that which pleases him must be the best.—Colton.

The vain glory of this world is a deceitful sweetness, a fruitless labor, a perpetual fear, a dangerous honor; her beginning is without Providence, and her end not without repentance.—Quarles.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HOME OF THE DEAD.

Objectionable Parts of the Cemetery Ordinance.

There Should be no Assessments on Lots.

After Once Purchased and a Deed Given—Money Lacking to Pay Expenses Should Come From the General Fund.

It has been a long time since a measure was introduced in the city council that attracted so mch attention and interest as the ordinance of Alderman Hanson, pertaining to the Mound cemetery. The question of regulating the home of the dead is a most important one and requires the most careful consideration. Of all sacred spots in the world the grave is nearest the heart of those who are living and have laid relatives or friends at rest. The ordinance in the main is good. A superintendent under a salary of not more than $1,200 would be just the thing. It would insure all graves being beautified and the burial plat kept in presentable shape. But there are objectionable points in the measure. The most obnoxious feature appears to be the following:

Each proprietor of lots or portions of lots in said cemetery shall pay into the city treasury on or before the first day of June of each year, as an assessment to defray the expenses of cutting the grass on said lots and keeping the same in good order the sum of one dollar for each lot, and a proportionate rate for any fractional lot owned by him, provided, that any owner may, at the time of purchase, or at any time thereafter, no assessments being unpaid, pay to the city treasurer the sum of thirty dollars ($30) for each lot of the dimensions of 20x22 feet, and a proportionate rate for any fractional lot owned by him, which payment shall exempt his said lot or lots from any future assessments contemplated by this section, and said payments shall be kept by the treasurer in a special fund for the purpose of caring for the lots on which said assessments are paid. Should any such proprietor fail to pay said assessment as herein provided his right of interment in such lot or lots shall be suspended until said assessments are paid; should said assessment remain unpaid for the period of twenty years the common council shall have the power to declare the rights of any proprietor so in default forfeited as to all parts or burial spaces which have not been used for burial purposes, and the title to said parts or burial spaces not occupied shall then revert back to the city.

Lot owners object to being assessed after once purchasing a lot and receiving a deed. They believe that no lever should be held over them and at the end of twenty years a part of their burial lot taken away if assessments are not paid. It is true that money will be needed to conduct the cemetery in case a superintendent is appointed. But the argument is used that the money realized from the sale of lots and for digging graves, should go into one fund and if there is not sufficient to defray expenses that the balance be taken from the general city fund. This would be acceptable by the average lot owner. No doubt the average citizen would be willing to pay a small additional amount for a lot or digging graves than to know that an assessment was hanging over them continually and that in case they should die and the family to which they belong become extinct, their burial place should be cut in two and sold. Another complaint is made against $30 being paid for a lot, but of course if the cemetery is to be properly taken care of under a superintendent, it will be necessary to make the scheme as near self sustaining as possible.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

E. W. Mumford, who has been clerking at Harnett, Campbell & Co., left Saturday night for Eau Claire, Wis., where he will take charge of the Western Union Telegraph company's office.

Mrs. Julia Martindale spent the Sabbath with Mrs. Clarence Richards.

The Misses Alice Davis and Susie Kiddle, accompanied by Mrs. O. C. Davis, left Saturday for a week's visit at Austin, Ill.

Major Joachim and wife, of Madison, spent Sunday with Captain and Mrs. J. W. Greeley.

Samuel Johnson and wife who have been in Oregon for several months past have returned to Racine.

Mr. M. G. Cahill of Chicago, spent the Sabbath with Racine friends.

Dr. A. L. Buchan was called to Burlington Saturday and Sunday afternoons to see Dr. Bowen, who is dangerously sick with heart trouble and pneumonia.

A very pleasant surprise was tendered Mr. and Mrs. Conrad at their home on Blake street last Saturday evening by the members of the choir of the Trinity M. E. church, Mrs. Conrad being about to visit her parents in the old country. The evening was greatly enjoyed by all present, the time passing very rapidly in singing and playing games.

A daughter was born to Dr. and Mrs. F. A. Traver this morning.

John T. Loehner is in Milwaukee today.

M. J. Byrnes, advance agent for the Eight Bells company, was in this city Saturday and made arrangements for the appearance of the company at the opera house next Sunday evening. While here Mr. Byrnes was a guest of Frank Carrier, of the No. 2 Fire Engine company.

Thomas Leahy, engineer of the Belle City Street Railway company, is dangerously sick at his Sixth ward home.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Kling, of Main street, March 31, a daughter.

John Barr, recently one of the expert mechanics at the Racine Hardware Manufacturing company, has accepted a position with Ed. Fish. He will make a valuable acquisition to Mr. Fish's force.

Be very vigilant over thy child in the April of his understanding, lest the frost of May nip his blossoms. While he is a tender twig, straighten him; whilst he is a new vessel, season him; such as thou makest him, such commonly shalt thou find him. Let his first lesson be obedience, and the second shall be what thou wilt.—Quarles.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Allen Lynn Sued For Infringing on a Valuable Patent.

Allen W. Lynn, a gentleman who built the first street railway in Racine, and who was superintendent of the road for a long time when the Hathaways owned it, has been sued for an infringement on a street railway switch which Mr. Lynn put in for the Milwaukee Street Railway company, where he is now located.

The suit was brought by the Johnson company, formerly the Johnson Steel Street Rail company of Pennsylvania. Properly speaking there are two suits, one covering "a certain valuable switch and the other relating to a "tongue switch," but both are identical so far as the allegations and the prayers are concerned. The complaints recite the fact that the granting of patents and says that but for the alleged infringements of Mr. Lynn the plaintiff would have been in the undisturbed possession and enjoyment of exclusive privileges. The complaint further allege that Mr. Lynn was duly notified by letter of the alleged infringement, but notwithstanding he continued in the manufacture and sale of the switches. A permanent injunction is asked restraining Mr. Lynn from manufacturing and selling the switches and asks that on the assessment of damages the amount be increased three times by the court in each case, in view of the alleged circumstances of "willful and unjust infringement by the respondent.

Mr. Lynn in company with Clem Smith, recently formed a partnership under the name of the Lynn Construction company, for the construction of street railroads, and the laying of rails and switches, the switches being manufactured by the company. Mr. Lynn is superintendent of construction of the Milwaukee Street Railway company and in his official capacity superintended the building of the many switches of that company. Mr. Smith in the same way built the same kind of switches for the La Crosse Street Railway company.

The switches of the Belle City Street railway in this city are not brought into jeopardy by this suit.

OBITUARY.

Hanson.

Lloyd C. Hansen, the 2-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Hanson of 1641 Villa street died this morning. The funeral will be held Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the house.

Payne.

William Payne died suddenly at his home in the town of Yorkville, Sunday, aged 80 years. Deceased was formerly an old resident of Kenosha. From that place he removed to the town of Dover, Racine county and thence to Yorkville. Children survive him. The funeral took place today.

Dunn.

Mrs. Belle Dunn died between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock last night, at her home, 524 College avenue, of pneumonia, aged 42 years. Deceased came here from Chicago three weeks ago suffering with the disease and gradually grew worse and death ended her sufferings. One son survives her.

Court Racine, I. O. F., will give an entertainment and dance at Odd Fellows hall on May 10.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Government Bonds.

U S 5s, reg..........115
U S 5s, coup..........116
U S 4s, reg..........111¾
U S 4s, coup..........112¼
U S 2s, reg..........95

Grain, Flour and Feed.
(Corrected by David Lawton.)
Racine, April 3, 1895.

Flour—
Minn. Patent..........$3.60
" Best Spring..........3.00
" Rye..........2.80
Grain—
Wheat No. 1..........$ 63
Wheat No. 2.......... 58
Wheat No. 3..........50@ 55
Oats..........30@ 31
Corn..........50@ 58
Barley..........50@ 53
Rye..........52@ 53
Feed—
Fine Middlings, per ton..........$17.00
Bran, per ton..........16.50
Corn meal..........18.00
Oats and corn ground..........19.00
Produce—
Butter..........$ 16@ 18
Eggs..........10@ 12
Cheese..........9@ 10
Hay..........9 00@10 00
Vegetables—
Apples..........$1 40@$1 60
Potatoes..........50@ 79
Beans..........1 85@ 2 05
Onions..........80
Meats—
Beef on hoof..........$3 00@$3 30
Hogs on foot..........4 60@ 4 80
Poultry—
Turkeys..........$ 9
Chickens.......... 7
Seeds—
Flax..........$1 37
Clover..........8 60
Timothy..........5 20
Wool—
Wool..........$ 15
Hides—
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb..........3½c
Green, No. 2, " 2½c
Cured, No. 1, " 4c
Cured, No. 2, " 3c
Calfskin—
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb..........7c
Green, No. 2, " 5c
Kips—
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb..........5c
Green, No. 2, " 4c
Sheepskins—Pelts at the rate of 70 to 80c.

(Corrected by Thomas Graham, grocer 309 6th st.)

Fresh Vegetables—
Potatoes, per pk..........$ 75
Onions, per pk..........30@ 35
Cabbage, each..........7@ 12
Radish, per doz..........10
Bananas, per doz..........12@ 20
Oranges, per doz..........20@ 40
Lemons, per doz..........25@ 30

Milwaukee Markets.
Milwaukee, April 3, 1895.

Grain—
Wheat No. 1..........$ 64
No. 2..........59
No. 3..........56
Oats..........32
Corn..........46
Barley..........53
Rye..........55
Meats—
Live hogs..........4 60@$ 4 90
Live beef..........3 00@ 3 25
Vegetables—
Beans..........1 20@ 2 05
Potatoes..........60@ 65
Produce—
Butter..........14@ 18
Eggs..........10@ 11
Cheese..........9@ 10
Tallow—
No. 1..........4½
No. 2..........4

CLOSING MARKETS.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, April 2.—Hogs receipts, 15,000; steady.
Light 4.55@4.95.
Mixed 4.70@5.15.
Heavy 4.70@5.35.
Cattle receipts; 3,000; strong.
Steers 4.15@6.50.
Texans 3.25@5.50.
Cows, 1.75@5.00.
Sheep receipts; 11,000; steady.

Milwaukee Markets.

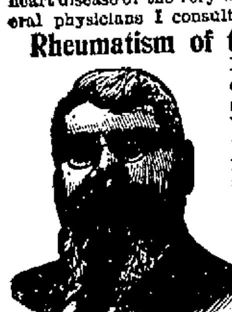
Milwaukee, April 2.—Wheat easy; 2 spring 56¼; May 57.
Corn higher; No. 3, 46¼.
Oats steady; No. 2 white 33¼.
Barley 52.
Rye 55¾.

YEARS OF INTENSE PAIN.

Dr. J. H. Watts, druggist and physician, Humboldt, Neb., who suffered with heart disease for four years, trying every remedy and all treatments known to himself and fellow-practitioners; believes that heart disease is curable. He writes:

"I wish to tell what your valuable medicine has done for me. For four years I had heart disease of the very worst kind. Several physicians I consulted, said it was

Rheumatism of the Heart.


DR. J. H. WATTS.

It was almost unendurable; with shortness of breath, palpitations, severe pains, unable to sleep, especially on the left side. No pen can describe my sufferings, particularly during the last months of those four weary years. I finally tried

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure,

and was surprised at the result. It put new life into and made a new man of me. I have not had a symptom of trouble since and I am satisfied your medicine has cured me for I have now enjoyed, since taking it

Three Years of Splendid Health.

I might add that I am a druggist and have sold and recommended your Heart Cure, for I know what it has done for me and only wish I could state more clearly my suffering then and the good health I now enjoy. Your Nervine and other remedies also give excellent satisfaction." J. H. WATTS.

Humboldt, Neb., May 9, '94.

Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health

Important Family Secret. Indispensible to the happy home. 2c stamp for particulars to Lock box 320, Lansing, Mich.

H. G. UNDERWOOD.
Successor to STOUT & UNDERWOOD
SOLICITOR OF
PATENTS
AND ATTORNEY AT LAW.
107 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis

—THE—

Journal

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Are supplied throughout with every facility for executing all varieties of job printing and the manufacture of Blank Books and book binding.

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LETTER HEADS,	NOTE HEADS,
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It always pays to send out neat printing and on good paper. The JOURNAL carries a large stock of fine paper, envelopes, card board, etc., full supplies of inks, etc., and is therefore always equipped for good work and quick work. To secure this call at the JOURNAL office.

THE JOURNAL PRINTING CO.

The Racine Journal.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1894.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1895.

The Weekly JOURNAL always gives a complete resume of the news of the week paying especial attention to items of local interest in the city and county of Racine. Its market reports are complete and reliable being thoroughly revised by the best of authorities.

It has an efficient corps of correspondents at neighboring towns and the paper is carefully and regularly mailed to subscribers every Wednesday. The subscription price is only one dollar in advance and the following valuable premiums are offered to all who pay one year in advance. This premium offer includes all old subscribers who pay up arrearages. These premiums *must be* ordered at the time as they are not sent unless so ordered by subscribers. They are as follows:

The Weekly JOURNAL and Chicago Weekly *Inter Ocean* one year for $1.20.

The Weekly JOURNAL and New York *Tribune* one year for $1.10.

The Weekly JOURNAL for one year and Our Family Physician, $1.35. If sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

The Weekly JOURNAL for one year and The American Farmer one year, $1.00.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL one year and Ropps' Calculator for $1.00.

The Weekly JOURNAL one year and set of Charles Dickens' Works, twelve volumes $1 40. By mail or express, 25 cents additional.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL and the *Musical Record*, Boston, Mass, published by Oliver Ditson Co., will be sent for one year for $1.50.

The Racine Journal and Chicago Inter Ocean.

As will be seen by the announcement in another column, the Racine *Journal* and Chicago *Weekly Inter Ocean* will be sent for one year for $1.20, This offer will be held good only for a limited period, and should be immediately taken advantage of by all those desiring a first class home paper and a leading Chicago paper, such as the Chicago *Inter Ocean* is.

Positively

No premium offered will be sent to subscribers unless ordered at the time of paying for the paper. This notice is given that there may be no misunderstanding. Premiums are sent as per announcement only when specifically ordered at the time. When any one of these special offers are wanted it must be so understood and ordered at the time of subscribing or renewing subscription.

NEW SHOE FACTORY.

It Will be Established in the City Very Soon.

Eastern Parties Will be Heavily Interested in the Enterprise.

Blake Block Rented For the Purpose—Capital Stock Will be Ample and Men's Shoes Made Exclusively.

In face of the hard times, panic, scarcity of money, etc., Racine is growing and fast. New factories are being added almost every week and also business houses. Several days ago it was announced in these columns that the Racine Wooden Ware company had been organized and rented quarters with the Racine Basket company. At the same time it was stated that other factories would soon be established.

Among the number is that of a large shoe manufactory. It will be organized in a very short time. The capital stock will be ample and those who are to compose the company are citizens of Racine and Eastern gentlemen. The three story brick block at the corner of Wisconsin and Seventh streets, owned by the Blake estate, has been rented for the factory. The Eastern parties will be in the city on April 3 and 4 and the stock will be subscribed and the company incorporated.

In conversation with one of the Racine gentlemen interested the reporter could not get any of the details of the proposed company, but there is every reason to believe that the capital stock will not be much less than $50,000, and nearly 100 hands will be employed when the factory is in full operation.

It is understood that the product will be that of men's shoes exclusively. More particulars will be given in a short time.

REV. UPHOFF RESIGNS.

As Pastor of the German Evangelical Church—Ill Health the Cause.

Rev. H. Uphoff has resigned as pastor of the Park avenue German Evangelical church on account of ill health and left Monday for Milwaukee with his family. Rev. Uphoff will discontinue preaching for the time being and will take up his permanent residence in the Cream city, his old home. It is to be hoped by his many Racine friends that he will speedily recover so as to allow him to again resume his work in the pulpit.

His successor has not been named and will not be until after the annual conference, which will be held in three weeks. In the meantime the pulpit will be occupied by outside pastors.

A CHILD TERRIBLY BURNED.

Her Dress Catches Fire While She is Playing Before a Kitchen Fire.

Sarah, the five year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Johnson, of Caledonia, was terribly burned last night. The child was playing near the kitchen stove when its dress caught fire and before the mother could smother the flames the little one was burned about the legs, breast and hands. The mother was also burned on the hands and arms fighting the fire. Dr. Schnetz, of Caledonia, was called and dressed the wounds of the child. Reports from the Johnson home this morning say that hopes are entertained for the recovery of the child.

NUTRIOLA NATURE'S MAGIC WAND of LIFE.

Is the Wonder of the Age.

It makes the dull eyes bright, the weakened limbs strong, the tottering steps buoyant. It is not a medicine or stimulant at all. It is the **Essence of Life, a Chemical Marvel.** It supplies nature, and nature does the work. **All about this New Wonder in a** Book on NUTRIOLA 74 PAGES ILL'D. FREE. ADDRESS NUTRIOLA CO. BELFAST, ME. Not sold by Druggists; only from our Laboratory.

A DARING ROBBERY.

Motorman Edward Johnson of the Street Railway Company Robbed.

Held up at the Corner of Junction Avenue and Sixteenth Street.

Under the Glare of an Electric Light—A Big Revolver Used—How it Was Done—Johnson's Story.

Daily of Tuesday.

Robbing motormen of the Belle City Street Railway company is becoming a common occurrence. During the past two years two of the men have been stopped and robbed on the Wisconsin line the holding up taking place in isolated localities. The third robbery was committed at 10:30 o'clock last night and was the boldest and most daring of all. The victim was Edward Johnson, of car No. 11, and the place was at the corner of Junction avenue and Sixteenth street, directly under an electric light and in a thickly populated district and watchmen of factories within easy call.

Motorman Johnson had left the Main street barns for his last trip south. Nothing of interest occurred until he reached Junction avenue and his car was nearing Sixteenth street. He noticed two men walking along and they stopped on the corner. When he brought his car to a stand-still the men walked east on Sixteenth street. Taking off the headlight and placing the money box under his arm, Johnson stepped off the platform and started along the east side of the car for the north end, little dreaming that a highwayman was laying for him.

"Hold up Your Hands."

About the middle of the car a man stepped up and poking a revolver in his face said, "Hold up your hands partner and hand me that change box!" It is unnecessary to say that Johnson promptly complied with the demand. The bold highwayman then placed the box on the ground and proceeded to tear open the motorman's coat. Johnson asked him not to break the cords. The robber demanded that he hand over his pocketbook and also his watch and chain and this demand was also obeyed. The thief then told Johnson to board the car quick and go ahead. Johnson wanted to change the trolley, but the robber appeared to be familiar with running street cars, for he said, "No, get on and go ahead, never mind the trolley." Johnson placed his headlight in position and started the car and ran half a block before he stopped and changed the trolley. Then he hurried to the barn as rapidly as possible.

Created Excitement.

He reported the hold-up and excitement ran high among the other motormen. Johnson said that the thief was about 5 feet 9 inches tall; had a cap drawn down over his ears and wore a muffler which covered his entire face except the eyes. Once the muffler dropped down and he saw that the man had a light moustache. He wore a dark overcoat of light weight. Which way he went after the robbery Johnson was unable to tell. The second man was not seen after he went east on Sixteenth street.

The Stolen Property.

The money box, Johnson thought, contained in the neighborhood of $10 and there were also checks; his pocketbook contained a Columbian half dollar; the watch was gold with a hunting case and upon the outside of the top case was the inscription "E. J.," initials of his name. The keys to his locker were also missing.

Afraid to Telephone.

Johnson said that he thought of telephoning from some place at or near the Junction but the thief was so fierce in his demand to go ahead that he dared not do it and consequently made for the barn as fast as the car would carry him.

A Bold Robbery.

It was a bold and daring robbery when the fact is taken into consideration that it was committed directly under an electric light and where there are watchmen at every factory and a policeman is supposed to parade every half hour or so. But the thief was sharp enough to take the east side of the car which obscures the view from the west and he appeared to know that motormen generally walk on that side when changing headlights and trolleys.

Nearly all of the motormen carry revolvers at night but Johnson did not have one last night. The police have a full description of the robber and also the watch and chain stolen and will make an effort to ferret out the bold robber.

Out on a Lark.

About 2 o'clock this morning a large light of glass was broken in the candy booth of H. H. Ortell, located at the corner of East State and Main streets. On account of some cigars being found missing it made many to believe that it was the work of thieves. It is claimed not however, as three young men came up and settled for the damage this morning, claiming that they were under the influence of liquor and accidentally fell against the window. Watchman Wholquist of Driver & Sons, chased three men from his premises this morning a number of times and afterward heard a breaking of glass.

BOOM IN REAL ESTATE.

A Substantial Real Estate and Building Boom is Dawning Upon Us.

The real estate business in Racine promises to be more brisk this season than in recent years. New additions are being made to the city almost every week. The Jay-Eye-See land company have just platted a large tract near Mound cemetery and Francis Rumsom has platted the Tapling property in the Fifth ward. Inquiries are being made for lots almost daily and the records at the register of deeds office shows many good sales. Architects say that plans are being made for a number of handsome homes but are not yet ready to give them out. Racine is certainly in the "push" as the real estate men say and is bound to grow in the face of the hard times that have existed.

Fatally Injured.

Residents of Racine will readily remember Herbert Wheeler, a boy who resided here for several years, and who was in jail half a dozen times on various charges of stealing money, etc., and at one time stole a horse and wagon. He was a nephew of Prof. Marsh, who conducted a commercial school on College avenue. He was sent from this city to the Industrial school at Waupun, and served his time. He came back and led many boys into trouble and then he disappeared. The police have information that he was killed in the northern part of the state a few days ago. He was stealing a ride on a freight train and fell under the wheels. His head was crushed and legs cut off. It is understood that the body was shipped to Chicago and taken care of by his relatives.

A NEW IMPROVEMENT DELAYED.

The Journal's New Press Which Was to Have Been in Place April 1, Will Not be Here For Several Weeks.

Some two months ago after a very thorough and exhaustive investigation into the merits of the modern presses suited to the needs of a progressive newspaper establishment the management of the Journal placed with Walter Scott & Co., of Plainfield, N. J., an order for one of their web printing and perfecting machines with a capacity of printing and folding 12,000 eight-page papers an hour. It was the original intention to have the new press in operation on April 1 but so great is the demand for these highly improved machines that despite the large capacity of the factory it has been necessary to grant the manufacturers five or six weeks additional time in which to get the press into this office.

It is not the intention to give at this time any description of the machine. It is sufficient to announce to our subscribers and those who are going to be our subscribers, that the Journals which this office prints every night can be run off on our new press in from a quarter to half an hour according as we wish to speed it and that every subscriber will be served with his paper from half an hour to an hour earlier than formerly. It was a sore disappointment to be informed by Mr. Scott himself who was in this city today that it would take some weeks before the press could be shipped. It is easy to secure a cheap or a second hand press within two or three weeks but the best manufacturers are always busy and it is necessary to await their time.

KIDNAPPED THE BOY.

A 10-Year-Old Boy Kidnapped From the Home of His Guardian—A Salem Sensation.

Salem, Kenosha county, has a sensational kidnapping case. Last fall Thomas McGuire, one of Minnesota's county attorneys, died leaving a boy of 10 years of age an orphan. In the will left, Miss McGuire of Salem, was made testamentary guardian of the child. He had been living with his guardian and grand mother for three or four months. On Sunday last two men from Lake county, Ills., believed to be relatives of the boy's mother, appeared at the McGuire farm and without warning snatched the boy from the doorstep where he was at play and hurrying him into a buggy drove away. Steps have been taken to secure the return of the boy.

WILL SUE FOR DAMAGES.

Martain Brown's House and Barns Caught Fire From a Spark From a Passing Locomotive.

The burning of the house, barns, granary, stock and farm machinery of Martin Brown, in the town of Caledonia, last Monday noon, will most likely result in a damage suit against the Chicago & Northwestern railroad company. It is said by residents of the town that the fire was the cause of sparks from a passing locomotive being blown upon the roof of the buildings by the stiff wind that prevailed. The loss from the fire amounts to $2,500 and there was an insurance of $1,019. Attorneys say that there is a good case against the railroad company for damages.

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

The Bursting of Water Mains on Sixth and and Main Streets of Common Occurrence.

No less than a half dozen water pipes have burst this spring on Main and Sixth streets and people naturally ask the cause of the unusually large number of leakages. The street pavement is torn up and at the present time the two above named main thoroughfares are not much better for travel, than an unpaved street. They are both rough and rocky and full of pitch holes. It is no wonder that such a condition exists, especially so on Sixth street. When the water mains were laid, the street was over two feet higher in some places than it is now. When the street was graded the water pipes were not lowered in the least so it leaves them within two and a half feet of the surface. Naturally they became frozen or partly so and when the ground began to thaw out they burst in some places, making it inconvenient for travel and a menace to adjoining property owners. After every cold winter, similar to the one we have passed through, the same results will follow.

Wisconsin Patents.

The following list of patents granted this week to Wisconsin inventors, is reported expressly for the Journal by H. G. Underwood, patent attorney, 107 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Henry P. Booth, West Superior, pneumatic brake for vehicles; Daniel Bullock, Fort Atkinson, wagon axle; Bert Dale, Milwaukee, water-closet cistern; Hubert Longauer, Milwaukee, elevator; Targe G. Mandt, Stoughton, Whiffletree-hook; John N. Moehn, Milwaukee, car-coupling; George A. Shields, Bristol, ditching-machine; Neil Smith, Superior, velocipede; Beverly L. Worden, Milwaukee, drawbridge; Trade mark: Oriental M'f'g. Co., Milwaukee, Fig coffee.

Wisconsin Pensions.

Pensions have been granted Wisconsin people as follows: Original—Edward Ellis (deceased,) Milwaukee; James H. Flint, Fort Atkinson. Additional—Perry L. Moss, National Soldiers' home, Milwaukee. Increase—James A. Tilden, Sumner, Jefferson county; James W. Lewis, Cadotte, Chippewa county. Reissue—Christian E. Tauburg, Janesville. Original, widows, etc.—Ella H. Miles, Wittenberg, Shawano county. Supplemental—Minors of Henry J. Miles, Mt. Horeb, Dane county.

How's this!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Little self-denials, little honesties, little passing words of sympathy, little nameless acts of kindness, little silent victories over favorite temptations—these are the silent threads of gold which, when woven together, gleam out so brightly in the pattern of life that God approves. —Canon Farrar.

Rev. Dr. Samuel Wakefield, of West Newton, Pa., is said to be the oldest living Mason. He is 96 years old, and has been seventy-four years a member of the order. He is well preserved, and comes of a family of Norwegians.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away.

Is the truthful, startling title of a book about No-To-Bac, the harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure that braces up nicotinized nerves, eliminates the nicotine poison, makes weak men gain strength, vigor and manhood. You run no physical or financial risk, as No-To-Bac is sold by F. Harbridge under a guarantee to cure or money refunded. Book free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., New York and Chicago.

SWEPT BY A FIRE.

Milwaukee Visited by a Disastrous Conflagration.

Leading West Side Mercantile Institutions in the Ruins.

The Loss Will Reach Nearly a Million Dollars of Which Eighty Per Cent. is Covered by Insurance.

Narrow Escape of the Davidson Theatre and Hotel—The Public Library Building Was in Danger—Brave Work of the Firemen.

Milwaukee, March 27—One of the most serious conflagrations in the history of the city swept lower Grand avenue at an early hour this morning, involving a loss of nearly $1,000,000. It broke out in the heart of the wholesale and retail district of the west side and as a result some of Milwaukee's leading mercantile institutions are in ruins. It was the most disastrous fire since the Third avenue conflagration of Oct. 28, 1892, when thousands upon thousands of dollars went up in smoke.

Discovered by a Policeman.

Roundsman Albert Genths discovered the fire in Tanner & Co., wholesale furniture store at 11:55 and immediately sent in an alarm which brought out most all of the west side fire companies.

Before the engines and other apparatus were well under way from the headquarters the towers of flame were mounting skyward, scattering the devouring contagion to all the four winds. In no time the fire had spread to the great wholesale dry goods establishment of Landauer in the same building which was owned by the Plankinton estate, and about the same time was eating its way into the stock of the clothing store of Berling, Wambold & Co., adjoining on the east. This was a little two-storied structure, and didn't more than give the hungry flames a taste before it was licked up.

Flames Leap Across the Street.

Meanwhile the firebrands had leaped across to the north side of the avenue, ruining the art store of Roebel & Reinhardt, two or three little saloons and lodging houses and cheap ramshackle buildings that were familiar to everyone who has ever walked up the avenue.

When Chief James Foley drove out of the fire headquarters on Broadway a few seconds after the alarm was turned in, he found the entire western part of the city illuminated by flames. He no sooner arrived at Third street and Grand avenue then he turned in a third alarm and a few minutes later a general alarm brought every piece of apparatus of the department to the fire. The fire apparatus was run up Grand avenue and placed in front of the building 317-327 Grand avenue and occupied by Tanner & Co., house furnishers, but before a stream of water could be placed on the blaze the walls began to shake and threaten to bury the firemen under the falling showers of brick.

Spread With Terrible Rapidity.

It took less than two minutes for the fire to spread on every floor of the Tanner building after it was discovered. Hardly had the firemen got to the scene when the four-storied store of 327-331 Grand avenue, occupied by Landauer & Co., dealers in wholesale dry goods, caught fire. Once among the contents of this store the flames leaped through all the floors in less time than it takes to tell the story. The firemen were now confronted with a mass of flames over half a block long, five stories high and which extended half a block to the rear in the alley between Grand avenue and Sycamore street.

Burning Linen in the Air.

The roaring of the flames could be heard for blocks away. Bales of burning linen began to zone through the air and this was the most serious danger the department had to contend with. The first spread of the fire occurred less than five minutes after it was discovered by Roundsman Genthe. The flames from the Tanner and the Landauer stores leaped across the street and the block on the north side of Grand avenue between Fourth street east to the alley was soon enveloped in fire. The firemen had turned their attention to this when they arrived but the heat was so intense that they had to retreat for a time.

Reaches the Y. M. C. A. Building.

While the firemen were battling with the fire on the Grand avenue side other members of the department were having a hard time of it over on Fourth street. Assistant Chief Dever was trying to save the Y. M. C. A.'s large stone building directly opposite the street from Landauer & Co., but the task was useless. The windows of the building melted away like ice under a summer's sun and large sparks soon found their way into the two stories of the building. Gradually the flames fed downward so the other stories and before half an hour had past the entire front part of the beautiful and substantial home of the association had been burned out. Members of the association who were attracted down town by the fire succeeded in saving all the apparatus of the gymnasium, but nearly all the furniture and books of the association were lost.

Davidson Theatre Threatened.

The fire shot over 100 feet across a court that separates the stores from the Davidson hotel and the Davidson theatre and the walls of the Davidson property were becoming hot and threatened to ignite the interior of the building. All of the force that could possibly be spared was directed at the point by the chief. At one time the building was on fire and it is the pipe lines, which were laid last summer and have never been tried until this conflagration broke out, that saved the Davidson theatre from burning for the second time within a year. The large volumes of water thrown by the fireboats Foley and Cataract through the pipe lines soon wiped the flames out.

Fought For the Library Building.

Hard and daring work saved the Public Library block from total destruction, although at one time it looked as if the structure was doomed. The building is situated at the northwest corner of Grand avenue and Fourth street and extends westward to the alley that divides the avenue between Fourth and Fifth streets. It is five stories high and is owned by the estate of John Plankinton.

Within fifteen minutes after the fire broke out in the building occupied by Tanner & Co. the heat had become so intense that it cracked the heavy plate glass windows on the ground floor of the Library building, which is occupied by the Columbia Clothing company. Sparks and huge burning blocks of wood were carried by the wind across the street and in a short time the awnings were ablaze. As the fire tore through that part of the Plankinton block occupied by Landauer & Co. the volume of sparks increased and blazing pieces of wood were blown against the big cupola. In an instant it was in flames and great clouds of smoke poured out. Every one in the big crowd of spectators thought this settled the fate of the building, for the fire was then spreading rapidly in the Y. M. C. A. building and in the Forester block, and with each advance more sparks showered about the Library block and almost completely enveloped it. By hard and persistent work the firemen saved the building and its precious contents.

Hotel Guests Had a Scare.

August Pleiss of the Schlitz hotel, was in his office when the fire broke out and quietly awakened a large number of guests and advised them to be ready to escape if the blaze worked its way east. There was no panic although it was a lively scene for ten or fifteen minutes, and trunks and guests got down by the way of the elevator and stairway in a hurry. It was soon found unnecessary to remove anything, and most of the baggage was left in the office. No one retired, however, as there always seemed a slight possibility that the flames would enwrap the Morgan store.

The Davidson hotel guests had more reason to feel uncomfortable, as many of them occupied rooms next the alley to the north in the rear of the Plankinton building, and were in real danger all the time. They were promptly notified by Night Clerk Atkins and there was soon a scrambling for the elevator. The office was filled with baggage and a few women and lots of men who thought there was no hope for the hotel. But little of anything was removed from the house, and the excitement was over as soon as the people got thoroughly awake.

The Heaviest Losers.

The following are the latest estimates on the losses by last night's fire: Plankinton estate building, $235,000; Landauer & Co., wholesale dry goods, $400,000; Benedict & Co., clothing, $10,000; Y. M. C. A. building, $25,000; Roebel & Reinhart, fur store, $20,000; F. Hopkinson Smith, paintings, $15,000; Tanner & Co., furniture, $100,000; Berling & Wambold company, clothing, $30,000; Schlitz Brewing company on building, $8,000; Au Bon Marche, $10,000, other smaller losses being a total of $950,000. The insurance is about 80 per cent. of the loss. The public library had a narrow escape but was saved by a favorable shift of wind. No casualities occurred. The burned district takes in both sides of Grand avenue from Third to Fourth streets, except Matthews block and the buildings east of the alley on the north side west of Fourth street. The Conner store is gone on the north and the Foster block and Y. M. C. A. building on the south.

JOHN W. CARY DEAD.

Died at Chicago This Morning—Was an Early Resident of Racine.

At 2:25 o'clock this morning John W. Cary, general counsel of the C. M. & St. Paul Railroad company, died at the Victoria hotel, Chicago, of a general complication of diseases. Deceased was an early resident of Racine, having lived here from about 1850 to 1859. He served the city as school commissioner and was city attorney one term and took an active interest in the prosperity of the beautiful city when here. He was a brother of the late Alfred Cary and there is not a pioneer of the county but who knew and honored him.

Mr. Cary was a native of the state of Vermont, having been born there on Feb. 11, 1817. When he was 14 years of age his father removed to the state of New York. It was in that state that the education of Mr. Cary was completed. He was graduated at Union college in 1842 and admitted to the bar of the Supreme court of that state in 1844. He practiced his profession with considerable success in Wayne county until 1850.

It was at this time that Mr. Cary came to Racine and was a citizen for nine years. During that time he built up a large and lucrative law practice and tried many important and complicated cases. In 1859 he removed to Milwaukee and took charge of the legal business of the C. M. & St. Paul Railroad company. In 1890 he removed to Chicago and he has resided at Hillsdale, a suburb, since that time.

He was a member of the senate of Wisconsin in 1853 and 1854 and again in the year 1872. It was at that session of the legislature that he caused to be enacted a law for the government and operation of the railroads of this state. This law has passed into history as one of the most important laws ever enacted in the state and is still in force and is regarded by all as a law fair to both the people and the railway companies.

No person in the state of Wisconsin was better or more favorably known than Mr. Cary. His reputation as a lawyer of marked abilities and his character for candor and integrity as a man was enviable. At all times and everywhere he maintained the honor of his profession and the majesty of the law. Those who knew him best respected him the most.

Mr. Cary is one of the last of the early officials of the St. Paul company, surviving Alexander Mitchell, S. S. Merrill, Julius Wadsworth, John C. Gault, A. V. H. Carpenter, H. C. Atkins, Daniel A. Olin and all of his old time associates. His wife and seven children survive him.

It is told of Mr. Cary that he argued fourteen cases during one session of the supreme court without losing one of them, against such men as Caleb Cushing, Matt H. Carpenter, Henry A. Cram, of New York, and other eminent men, in suits involving $1,000,000. In 1864 Mr. Cary was nominated by the Democrats of Milwaukee for congress, and received a majority of the votes in the district, but his majority at home was overcome by the soldiers' vote taken in the army. Mr. Cary on several occasions received the complimentary vote of the Democratic members of the legislature for United States senator.

A Minstrel Company.

Several well known young gentlemen of this city are organizing a minstrel company. They will secure the very best talent in Racine and also engage comedians from abroad. It is proposed to give the first entertainment at Belle City opera house immediately after the Lenten period and then start out upon the road and play all important towns in this state and portions of Minnesota and Iowa. Rehearsals are already being held.

GOING INTO THE LAKE

Soon There Will be no Main Street South From DeKoven Avenue.

Immediate Attention is Necessary to Save the Beautiful Street.

How it Should be Protected—Comparison Between the North and South Side Beach—Some Suggestions.

Citizens of the south side are becoming envious of those on the north side, and say if they had as fine a beach as there is from the harbor north for two or three miles the world would know it for there is none finer, and they are looking back, and studying the causes. It seems evident that the harbor piers, together with light house point, are the sole causes, for it has been observed that the beach widens, out into the lake, and extends further north every time the government piers are extended.

The piers have been extended sufficiently far now to cause the beginning of a formation of a beach on the south, as will be noticed from Second to Sixth streets. Measuring the influence of the government piers north, it is clear that a pier put out from the point at east end of DeKoven avenue 1,500 feet would form a beach extending north of said point far enough to meet the influence of the government piers south, that is cover the whole stretch of shore between the harbor piers and DeKoven avenue and south of DeKoven avenue at least 1,000 feet. The small cribs built in times past did much to protect the shore, and further demonstrates the effect of wave action. The tendency to form beach on each side of them was in proportion to their size and permanency, they also demonstrate that a crib or pier put out at right angles to the shore, or nearly so, protects, or cause a beach to form two or three times longer than the pier itself, therefore the greatest benefit for the least outlay, lies in constructing the protection at right angles, or nearly so to the shore.

Our present system we find costs $15 per linear foot, and it has now become necessary to begin rebuilding and repairing. The wailings, and tops of piles are rotting away, the stone filling settling out of sight, and each year becomes more unsightly.

Something must be done the coming season to protect the shore from DeKoven avenue south as the public highway is rapidly disappearing. This matter demands careful investigation, and let us if possilbe have a beach on the south side.

RACINE BOY MURDERED.

Joseph Morris Murdered by Bandits in the far West.

Particulars have been received in this city of the murder of Joseph Morris, a Racine boy, by bandits, at Braggs station, thirty miles west of Fort Smith, Arkansas. Kid Sanders and Sam Butler, two members of the notorious Cook gang, drove into the place and attempted to rob the town. They dismounted in front of a hotel, fired a number of shots and ordered all persons near by to hold up their hands. They marched their victims to the nearest store, owned by Thomas R. Madden. Joseph Morris, the Racine boy, was a clerk in the store. He stood near the entrance. He was ordered to hold up his hands, but instead of doing so he ran out into the street in the direction of the depot and the robbers shot him through the body killing him instantly. The robbers then looted the store. The two robbers were killed before escaping from the town. Young Morris was born and reared in this city and was a son of George Morris who conducted a brick yard at North point and a nephew of Mr. Joseph Lackner.

A TRUST AND MONOPOLY.

Judge Baker Renders an Important Decision at Chicago Today.

Chicago, March 30.—Judge Baker rendered a decision today declaring the United States School Furniture company of Chicago, a trust and monopoly. The decision was rendered in a suit instituted by Attorney General Maloney, who filed information against the company a year ago setting forth that it consisted of sixteen corporations and firms; regulated the prices of practically all the school furniture output of the country; that it had contracts with its dependent firms for the sale of their output to the main corporations and manufacture only such goods as the latter should direct. The company's answer was it claimed it merely acted as a distributor for the other firms and denied it made any attempt to regulate prices.

FRANCE MUST BE BOLD.

The Paris Press Urges Putting on a Bold Front to Great Britain.

Paris, March 30.—Most of the French newspapers argue that the French minister of foreign affairs must reply to the position taken by Great Britain in the matter of the French movement in the upper Nile country with an energetic protest. Several newspapers take the view that the English position is simply swagger, for the purpose of maintaining a majority in parliment by patriotic display.

WELLESLEY TEEL'S SUCCESSOR.

London, March 30.—Premier Rosebery came especially from Epsom to preside at the cabinet council. The council decided to nominate William Court Gully, Q. C., for the speakership of the commons to succeed Sir Arthur Wellesley Teel.

She Wants Damages.

One of the Belle City Street Railway electric cars struck and killed a dog at the corner of North Main and St. Patrick streets yesterday morning. The animal belonged to a woman residing near by and to say that she was wrathy when she saw the canine cold in death, would but half express it. She roasted the motorman and swore dire vengeance and said that she would bring suit against the street railway company for heavy damages.

Bitten by a Dog.

A little son of Under Sheriff John Gilmore was badly bitten by a dog owned by William Weber, of North Michigan street, on Thursday. The boy with two companions, was delivering papers. He started across the road when the dog ran after and bit him on the leg. The injured lad was taken to the office of Dr. Bjorkman who dressed the wounds and and they are considered serious. Mr. Weber kindly offered to kill the dog and pay all of the physicians bills.

C. H. Goodman had the lowest bid on the plumbing of the Dan & Sol building, Racine. The plans were drawn by Architect Dickhaut, so it is evident that Kenosha can do up her northern suburb yet.—Kenosha News.

Southward Ho!

FARMERS who are seeking to better themselves should go South! The Queen and Crescent Route offers a million acres of farms at $3.00 and $5.00 an acre, (on easy terms); and monthly half-rate excursions to go and see for yourselves. No blizzards. No cold waves. Fine schools and churches. Hospitable people. Send for books and information to W. A. BECKLER, No'n Pass'r Ag'd 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.; or to W. C. Rinearson G. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

WEAK NERVES EPIDEMIC

Weak Nerves Will Surely Break You Down.

Nerves Are the Very Foundation of Strength and Endurance.

If Your Nerves Are Weak, Lose no Time in Getting Them Strong.

You are growing older every day, and if you do not wish the unpitying years as they roll on their relentless way, to rob you of your hopes and joys, your pleasures, your ambitions, your very strength and energies, keep your nerves strong and vigorous.

It is the nerves which soonest wear out. You thoughtlessly use them up in work, pleasure or dissipation, and suddenly wake to find your self broken-down—that only your body remains, bereft of strength energy and power, a mere wreck of what you were and with only dreariness, pain, weakness and discontent your future portion. Then you realize the immeasurable depth of bitterness in Longfellow's lines:

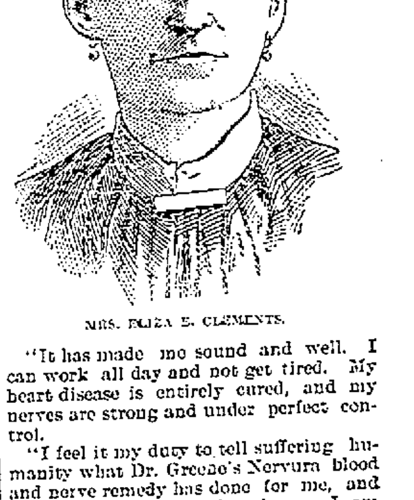
"Oh, sudden thrills of fire and frost!
The world is bright while ye remain,
And dark and dead when ye are lost."

Health, hope, happiness—everything is dependent upon strong and vigorous nerves. It is weak nerves which give to the young, fits, convulsions, hysteria, St. Vitus' dance, and the myriad nervous affections of youth. It is weak nerves which makes women constantly tired, irritable, nervous, dispirited, dragged-out and miserable. It is weak nerves which conquer men in their struggle for mastery in the world, which render them nerveless, strengthless, powerless, with dull feeling head, shaking, shattered and unsteady nerves, without appetite or good digestion, enfeebled from sleepless nights and wretched and discouraged from trying days. It is weak nerves which make age a curse instead of a blessing—a body, a casket from which every power and energy has fled, leaving only weakness, despair and utter weariness.

If there is any advice, which above another, should sink into the heart, it is the admonition to keep your nerves strong. Hence, the words of Mrs. Eliza E. Clements, of 126 Bright street, Indianapolis, Ind, should have weight with every-one.

"I was afflicted for six years with nervous debility. I could not sleep nights, and I was in a terrible condition. I had heart trouble, and it beat so hard I thought I should die. I was in constant misery and could do no work.

"I had heard much talk about the wonders of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and now made up my mind to take it. I had given myself up for lost, but began to improve immediately under the use of this marvelous medicine.


MRS. ELIZA E. CLEMENTS.

"It has made me sound and well. I can work all day and not get tired. My heart disease is entirely cured, and my nerves are strong and under perfect control.

"I feel it my duty to tell suffering humanity what Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy has done for me, and what it will surely do for them. I am thankful that Dr. Greene has given such a valuable medicine to a suffering world."

If you would be well and strong, with vigorous nerves full of the vim and energy of youth, use Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. At this season of the year you should take it, by all means, as it is the best spring tonic and invigorator you can possibly use.

It is not a patent medicine, but the prescription of the most successful living specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases, Dr. Greene, of 35 West 14th street, New York City. He has the largest practice in the world, and this grand medical discovery is the result of his vast experience. The great reputation of Dr. Greene is a guarantee that this medicine will cure, and the fact that he can be consulted by anyone at any time, free of charge, personally or by letter, gives absolute assurance of the beneficial action of this wonderful medicine.

FOREST FIRES RAGING.

Immense Amount of Damage Done in Kentucky and Southern Indiana.

Cloverport, Ky., March 30.—The most destructive forest fire ever seen hereabouts is raging three miles away. The fire started in the southern part of Hancock county. The high wind of the last two days carried it eastward into Breckinridge county, sweeping everything in its path. Nat Head, a wealthy bachelor of Louisport, was found dead in the smoking forest fire this morning. The fire is still raging and is travelling rapidly.

English, Ind., March 30.—Forest fires in southern Indiana are doing great damage. Farm houses, outbuildings and machinery have been destroyed. The flames are fed by thick forests which are exceedingly dry for lack of rain.

Sister M. Vallena died at the St. Catherines academy on the 25th day of March, aged 23 years. Deceased formerly lived at Oshkosh.

STRIKES THE SOURCE

A Pile Cure That Goes to the Root of the Disease.

There are lots of lotions, oils and salves that will, through their soothing influence, relieve temporarily the pain incident to piles. But is that all the sufferer requires? Isn't it a horrible thought to realize that the case is only temporary and the disease goes on under the surface without a moment's interruption? Wouldn't it be wiser to select a remedy that seeks the source and regulates those deep-seated disorders which induce the disease? Pyramid Pile Cure not only relieves the pain at once, but effects a permanent cure of the worst form of piles. You don't have to go through a tedious course of dieting while using it either. It strikes through those delicate membranes and tissues and sets the blood in healthful circulation, reducing at once the painful inflammation and congested tumors. This remedy is not a haphazard combination of drugs, but is a remedy invented by specialists who have treated piles and blood disorders successfully for years. Manufactured by the Pyramid Drug Co. at Albion, Mich. Almost any first-class druggist has it on sale at 50 cents and $1. Don't treat this disease with every lotion and salve that comes along. Remember the parts affected are among the most delicate in the human body. This remedy is absolutely safe and no one need fear to apply it freely on the most inflamed parts. The speed with which it allays the pain is an agreeable surprise to the sufferer.

TO BRING UP your weight in firm, sound, healthy flesh, after the "Grip," or Pneumonia ("Lung Fever"), Bilious or other Fevers, or any wasting disease; to thoroughly purify your blood, rouse your liver to healthy action, and brace up your system when you feel "run-down" or "played-out"—take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Arrington, Nelson Co., Va.

DR. R. V. PIERCE: Sir—Allow me to offer my thanks to you for my good health since using your "Golden Medical Discovery." I was but the shadow of a person, so thin and haggard, without one moment's ease; had suffered for years with my stomach and liver, and this spring had a very severe attack of La Grippe, I then commenced using the "Discovery" and my recovery is wonderful. I am forty-five years old, and feel as well and strong as I did when sixteen years old; my sleep is as sound as an infant's. I remain,

Yours thankfully,

R. A. Giles

COUNTY OFFICERS:

Sheriff—John Pugh, Racine.
District Attorney—Peter B. Nelson, Racine.
Clerk—John Dixon.
Register of Deeds—F. M. Roberts.
Clerk of Court—Otto Ahrens.
Superintendent of Schools—Elmer A. Morse, Franksville.
Coroner—Chris B. Stripple, Racine.

TOWN OFFICERS:

MT. PLEASANT
Chairman—John E. Rowlands, P. O. Racine.
Town Clerk—James H. Crane, P. O. Racine.
Treasurer—George Ellarson, P. O. Racine.

CALEDONIA
Chairman—William C. Smith, Racine.
Town Clerk—Frank Renak, Racine.
Treasurer—Q. P. Sands, Tabor.

YORKVILLE
Chairman—H. Skewes, Union Grove.
Town Clerk—Richard Russell, Union Grove.
Treasurer—William D. Bixby, Union Grove.

RAYMOND
Chairman—G. Scheck, Union Grove.
Town Clerk—Benjamin West, Kneeland.
Treasurer—Casper Kell, Kneeland.

DOVER
Chairman—John H. Smith, Union Grove.
Town Clerk—Frank Cox, Kansasville.
Treasurer—Robert Hankinson, Kansasville.

NORWAY
Chairman—O. Hanson, Waterford.
Town Clerk—James English, North Cape.
Treasurer—Even S. Thompson, Wind Lake.

ROCHESTER
Chairman—George H. Blake, Rochester.
Town Clerk—William Bell, Rochester.
Treasurer—A. J. Robertson, Rochester.

WATERFORD
Chairman—Fred Cooper, Waterford.
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A STUDY IN SCARLET.

B A. CONAN DOYLE.

I had imagined that Sherlock Holmes would at once have hurried into the house and plunged into a study of the mystery. Nothing appeared to be farther from his intention. With an air of nonchalance, which, under the circumstances, seemed to me to border upon affectation, he lounged up and down the pavement and gazed vacantly at the ground, the sky, the opposite houses and the line of railings. Having finished his scrutiny, he proceeded slowly down the path, or rather down the fringe of grass which flanked the path, keeping his eyes riveted upon the ground. Twice he stopped, and once I saw him smile and heard him utter an exclamation of satisfaction. There were many marks of footsteps upon the wet, clayey soil, but since the police had been coming and going over it I was unable to see how my companion could hope to learn anything from it. Still I had had such extraordinary evidence of the quickness of his perceptive faculties that I had no doubt that he could see a great deal which was hidden from me.

At the door of the house we were met by a tall, white faced, flaxen haired man, with a notebook in his hand, who rushed forward and wrung my companion's hand with effusion. "It is indeed kind of you to come," he said. "I have had everything left untouched."

"Except that!" my friend answered, pointing to the pathway. "If a herd of buffaloes had passed along, there could not be a greater mess. No doubt, however, you had drawn your own conclusions, Gregson, before you permitted this."

"I have had so much to do inside the house," the detective said evasively. "My colleague, Mr. Lestrade, is here. I had relied upon him to look after this."

Holmes glanced at me and raised his eyebrows sardonically.

"With two such men as yourself and Lestrade upon the ground there will not be much for a third party to find out," he said.

Gregson rubbed his hands in a self satisfied way. "I think we have done all that can be done," he answered. "It's a queer case, though, and I knew your taste for such things."

"You did not come here in a cab?" asked Sherlock Holmes.

"No, sir."

"Nor Lestrade?"

"No, sir."

"Then let us go and look at the room." With which inconsequent remark he strode on into the house, followed by Gregson, whose features expressed his astonishment.

A short passage, bare planked and dusty, led to the kitchen and offices. Two doors opened out of it to the left and to the right. One of these had obviously been closed for many weeks. The other belonged to the dining room, which was the apartment in which the mysterious affair had occurred. Holmes walked in, and I followed him with that subdued feeling at my heart which the presence of death inspires.

It was a large, square room, looking all the larger for the absence of all furniture. A vulgar, flaring paper adorned the walls, but it was blotched in places with mildew, and here and there great strips had become detached and hung down, exposing the yellow plaster beneath. Opposite the door was a showy fireplace, surmounted by a mantelpiece of imitation white marble. On one corner of this was stuck the stump of a red wax candle. The solitary window was so dirty that the light was hazy and uncertain, giving a dull gray tinge to everything, which was intensified by the thick layer of dust which coated the whole apartment.

All these details I observed afterward. At present my attention was centered upon the single grim, motionless figure which lay stretched upon the boards, with vacant, sightless eyes staring up at the discolored ceiling. It was that of a man about 43 or 44 years of age, middle sized, broad shouldered, with crisp, curling black hair and a short, stubbly beard. He was dressed in a heavy broadcloth frock coat and waistcoat, with light colored trousers and immaculate collar and cuffs. A top hat, well brushed and trim, was placed upon the floor beside him. His hands were clinched and his arms thrown abroad, while his lower limbs were interlocked as though his death struggle had been a grievous one. On his rigid face there stood an expression of horror and, as it seemed to me, of hatred such as I have never seen upon human features. This malignant and terrible contortion, combined with the low forehead, blunt nose and prognathous jaw, gave the dead man a singularly simious and apelike appearance, which was increased by his writhing, unnatural posture. I have seen death in many forms, but never has it appeared to me in a more fearsome aspect than in that dark, grimy apartment, which looked out upon one of the main arteries of suburban London.

Lestrade, lean and ferretlike as ever, was standing by the doorway and greeted my companion and myself.

"This case will make a stir, sir," he remarked. "It beats anything I have seen, and I am no chicken."

"There is no clew?" said Gregson.

"None at all," chimed in Lestrade.

Sherlock Holmes approached the body, and kneeling down examined it intently. "You are sure that there is no wound?" he asked, pointing to numerous gouts and splashes of blood which lay all around.

"Positive!" cried both detectives.

"Then of course this blood belongs to a second individual, presumably the murderer, if murder has been committed. It reminds me of the circumstances attendant on the death of Van Jansen in Utrecht in the year '34. Do you remember the case, Gregson?"

"No, sir."

"Read it up, you really should. There is nothing new under the sun. It has all been done before."

As he spoke his nimble fingers were flying here, there and everywhere, feeling, pressing, unbuttoning, examining, while his eyes wore the same faraway expression which I have already remarked upon. So swiftly was the examination made that one would hardly have guessed the minuteness with which it was conducted. Finally he sniffed the dead man's lips and then glanced at the soles of his patent leather boots.

"He has not been moved at all?" he asked.

"No more than was necessary for the purpose of our examination."

"You can take him to the mortuary now," he said. "There is nothing more to be learned."

Gregson had a stretcher and four men at hand. At his call they entered the room, and the stranger was lifted and carried out. As they raised him, a ring tinkled down and rolled across the floor. Lestrade grabbed it and stared at it with mystified eyes.

"There's been a woman here!" he cried. "It's a woman's wedding ring."

He held it out as he spoke upon the palm of his hand. We all gathered around him and gazed at it. There could be no doubt that that circle of plain gold had once adorned the finger of a bride.

"This complicates matters," said Gregson. "Heaven knows they were complicated enough before!"

"You're sure it doesn't simplify them?" observed Holmes. "There's nothing to be learned by staring at it. What did you find in his pockets?"

"We have it all here," said Gregson, pointing to a litter of objects upon one of the bottom steps of the stairs. "A gold watch, No. 97,163, by Barraud of London; gold Albert chain, very heavy and solid; gold ring, with Masonic device; gold pin, bulldog's head, with rubies as eyes; Russian leather cardcase, with cards of Enoch J. Drebber of Cleveland, corresponding with the E. J. D. upon the linen; no purse, but loose money to the extent of £7 13s.; pocket edition of Boccaccio's 'Decameron,' with name of Joseph Stangerson upon the fly leaf; two letters, one addressed to E. J. Drebber and one to Joseph Stangerson."

"At what address?"

"American Exchange, Strand, to be left till called for. They are both from the Guion Steamship company and refer to the sailing of their boats from Liverpool. It is clear that this unfortunate man was about to return to New York."

"Have you made any inquiries as to this man Stangerson?"

"I did it at once, sir," said Gregson. "I have had advertisements sent to all the newspapers, and one of my men has gone to the American Exchange, but he has not returned yet."

"Have you sent to Cleveland?"

"We telegraphed this morning."

"How did you word your inquiries?"

"We simply detailed the circumstances and said that we should be glad of any information which could help us."

"You did not ask for particulars on any point which appeared to you to be crucial?"

"I asked about Stangerson."

"Nothing else? Is there no circumstance on which this whole case appears to hinge? Will you not telegraph again?"

"I have said all I have to say," said Gregson in an offended voice.

Sherlock Holmes chuckled to himself and appeared to be about to make some remark, when Lestrade, who had been in the front room while we were holding this conversation in the hall, reappeared upon the scene, rubbing his hands in a pompous and self satisfied manner.

"Mr. Gregson," he said, "I have just made a discovery of the highest importance and one which would have been overlooked had I not made a careful examination of the walls."

The little man's eyes sparkled as he spoke, and he was evidently in a state of suppressed exultation at having scored a point against his colleague.

"Come here," he said, bustling back into the room, the atmosphere of which felt cleaner since the removal of its ghastly inmate. "Now stand there."

He struck a match on his boot and held it up against the wall.

"Look at that," he said triumphantly.

I have remarked that the paper had fallen away in parts. In this particular corner of the room a large piece had peeled off, leaving a yellow square of coarse plastering. Across this bare space there was scrawled in blood red letters a single word, "Rache."

"What do you think of that?" cried the detective with the air of a showman exhibiting his show. "This was overlooked because it was in the darkest corner of the room, and no one thought of looking there. The murderer has written it with his or her own blood. See this smear where it has trickled down the wall! That disposes of the idea of suicide anyhow. Why was that corner chosen to write it on? I will tell you. See that candle on the mantelpiece. It was lit at the time, and if it was lit this corner would be the brightest instead of the darkest portion of the wall."

"And what does it mean, now that you have found it?" asked Gregson in a deprecatory voice.

"Mean? Why, it means that the writer was going to put the female name Rachel, but was disturbed before he or she had time to finish. You mark my words, when this case comes to be cleared up you will find that a woman named Rachel has something to do with it. It's all very well for you to laugh, Mr. Sherlock Holmes. You may be very smart and clever, but the old hound is the best when all is said and done."

"I really beg your pardon," said my companion, who had ruffled the little man's temper by bursting into an explosion of laughter. "You certainly have the credit of being the first of us to find this out, and, as you say, it bears every mark of having been written by the other participant in last night's mystery. I have not had time to examine this room yet, but with your permission I shall do so now."

As he spoke he whipped a tape measure and a large, round magnifying glass from his pocket. With these implements he trotted noiselessly about the room, sometimes stopping, occasionally kneeling and once lying flat upon his face. So engrossed was he with his occupation that he appeared to have forgotten our presence, for he chattered away to himself under his breath the whole time, keeping up a running fire of exclamations, groans, whistles and little cries suggestive of encouragement and of hope. As I watched him I was irresistibly reminded of a pure blooded, well trained foxhound as it dashes backward and forward through the covert, whining in its eagerness, until it comes across the lost scent. For 20 minutes or more he continued his researches, measuring with the most exact care the distance between marks which were entirely invisible to me and occasionally applying his tape to the walls in an equally incomprehensible manner. In one place he gathered very carefully a little pile of gray dust from the floor and packed it away in an envelope. Finally he examined with his glass the word upon the wall, going over every letter of it with the most minute exactness. This done, he appeared to be satisfied, for he replaced his tape and his glass in his pocket.

"They say that genius is an infinite capacity for taking pains," he remarked, with a smile. "It's a very bad definition, but it does apply to detective work."

Gregson and Lestrade had watched the maneuvers of their amateur companion with considerable curiosity and some contempt. They evidently failed to appreciate the fact, which I had begun to realize, that Sherlock Holmes' smallest actions were all directed toward some definite and practical end.

"What do you think of it, sir?" they both asked.

"It would be robbing you of the credit of the case if I was to presume to help you," remarked my friend. "You are doing so well now that it would be a pity for any one to interfere." There was a world of sarcasm in his voice as he spoke. "If you will let me know how your investigations go," he continued, "I shall be happy to give you any help I can. In the meantime I should like to speak to the constable who found the body. Can you give me his name and address?"

Lestrade glanced at his notebook. "John Rance," he said. "He is off duty now. You will find him at 46 Audley court, Kennington Park Gate."

Holmes took a note of the address.

"Come along, doctor," he said. "We shall go and look him up. I'll tell you one thing which may help you in the case," he continued, turning to the two detectives. "There has been murder done, and the murderer was a man. He was more than 6 feet high, was in the prime of life, had small feet for his height, wore coarse, square toed boots and smoked a Trichinopoly cigar. He came here with his victim in a four wheeled cab, which was drawn by a horse with three old shoes and one new one on his off fore leg. In all probability the murderer had a florid face, and the finger nails of his right hand were remarkably long. These are only a few indications, but they may assist you."

Lestrade and Gregson glanced at each other with an incredulous smile.

"If this man was murdered, how was it done?" asked the former.

"Poison," said Sherlock Holmes curtly and strode off. "One other thing, Lestrade," he added, turning around at the door. "'Rache' is the German for 'revenge,' so don't lose your time looking for Miss Rachel."

With which Parthian shot he walked away, leaving the two rivals open mouthed behind him.

CHAPTER IV.

It was 1 o'clock when we left 3 Lauriston Gardens. Sherlock Holmes led me to the nearest telegraph office, whence he dispatched a long telegram. He then hailed a cab and ordered the driver to take us to the address given us by Lestrade.

"There is nothing like first hand evidence," he remarked. "As a matter of fact, my mind is entirely made up on the case, but still we may as well learn all that is to be learned."

"You amaze me, Holmes," said I. "Surely you are not as sure as you pretend to be of all those particulars which you gave."

"There's no room for a mistake," he answered. "The very first thing which I observed on arriving there was that a cab had made two ruts with its wheels close to the curb. Now up to last night we had no rain for a week, so that those wheels, which left such a deep impression, must have been there during the night. There were the marks of the horse's hoofs, too, the outline of one of which was far more clearly cut than that of the other three, showing that that was a new shoe. Since the cab was there after the rain began and was not there at any time during the morning—I have Gregson's word for that—it follows that it must have been there during the night, and, therefore, that it brought those two individuals to the house."

"That seems simple enough," said I; "but how about the other man's height?"

"Why, the height of a man in nine cases out of ten can be told from the length of his stride. It is a simple calculation enough, though there is no use my boring you with figures. I had this fellow's stride both on the clay outside and on the dust within. Then I had a way of checking my calculation. When a man writes on a wall, his instinct leads him to write about the level of his own eyes. Now that writing was just over six feet from the ground. It was child's play."

"And his age?" I asked.

"Well, if a man can stride 4½ feet without the slightest effort, he can't be quite in the sere and yellow. That was the breadth of a puddle on the garden walk which he had evidently walked across. Patent leather boots had gone around, and square toes had hopped over. There is no mystery about it at all. I am simply applying to ordinary life a few of those precepts of observation and deduction which I advocated in that article. Is there anything else that puzzles you?"

"The finger nails and the Trichinopoly," I suggested.

"The writing on the wall was done with a man's forefinger dipped in blood. My glass allowed me to observe that the plaster was slightly scratched in doing it, which would not have been the case if the man's nail had been trimmed. I gathered up some scattered ash from the floor. It was dark in color and flaky, such an ash as is only made by a Trichinopoly. I have made a study of cigar ashes—in fact, I have written a monograph upon the subject. I flatter myself that I can distinguish at a glance the ash of any known brand either of cigar or of tobacco. It is just in such details that the skilled detective differs from the Gregson and Lestrade type."

"And the florid face?" I asked.

"Ah, that was a more daring shot, though I have no doubt that I was right. You must not ask me that at the present state of the affair."

I passed my hand over my brow. "My head is in a whirl," I remarked. "The more one thinks of it the more mysterious it grows. How came these two men—if there were two men—into an empty house? What has become of the cabman who drove them? How could one man compel another to take poison? Where did the blood come from? What was the object of the murderer, since robbery had no part in it? How came the woman's ring there? Above all, why should the second man write up the German word 'Rache' before decamping? I confess I cannot see any possible way of reconciling all these facts."

My companion smiled approvingly.

"You sum up the difficulties of the situation succinctly and well," he said. "There is much that is still obscure, though I have quite made up my mind on the main facts. As to poor Lestrade's discovery, it was simply a blind intended to put the police upon a wrong track by suggesting socialism and secret societies. It was not done by a German. The 'a,' if you noticed, was printed somewhat after the German fashion. Now, a real German invariably prints in the Latin character, so that we may safely say that this was not written by one, but by a clumsy imitator, who overdid his part. It was simply a ruse to divert inquiry into a wrong channel. I'm not going to tell you much more of the case, doctor. You know a conjurer gets no credit when once he has explained his trick, and if I show you too much of my method of working you will come to the conclusion that I am a very ordinary individual, after all."

"I shall never do that," I answered. "You have brought detection as near an exact science as it will ever be brought in this world."

My companion flushed up with pleasure at my words and the earnest way in which I uttered them. I had already observed that he was sensitive to flattery on the score of his art as any girl could be of her beauty.

"I'll tell you one other thing," he said. "Patent leathers and square toes came in the same cab, and they walked down the pathway together as friendly as possible—arm in arm in all probability. When they got inside, they walked up and down the room, or rather patent leathers stood still while square toes walked up and down. I could read all that in the dust, and I could read that, as he walked, he grew more and more excited. That is shown by the increased length of his strides. He was talking all the while and working himself up, no doubt, into a fury. Then the tragedy occurred. I've told you all I know myself now, for the rest is mere surmise and conjecture. We have a good working basis, however, on which to start. We must hurry up, for I want to go to Halle's concert to hear Norman Neruda this afternoon."

This conversation had occurred while our cab had been threading its way through a long succession of dingy streets and dreary byways. In the dingiest and dreariest of them our driver suddenly came to a stand. "That's Audley court in there," he said, pointing to a narrow slit in the line of dead colored brick. "You'll find me here when you come back."

Audley court was not an attractive locality. The narrow passage led us into a quadrangle paved with flags and lined by sordid dwellings. We picked our way among groups of dirty children and through lines of discolored linen until we came to 46, the door of which was decorated with a small slip of brass, on which the name Rance was engraved. On inquiry we found that the constable was in bed, and we were shown into a little front parlor to await his coming.

He appeared presently, looking a little irritable at being disturbed in his slumbers. "I made my report at the office," he said.

Holmes took a half sovereign from his pocket and played with it pensively. "We thought that we should like to hear it all from your own lips," he said.

"I shall be most happy to tell you anything I can," the constable answered, with his eyes upon the little golden disk.

"Just let us hear it all in your way, as it occurred."

Rance sat down on the horsehair sofa and knitted his brows, as though determined not to omit anything in his narrative.

"I'll tell it ye from the beginnin," he said. "My time is from 10 at night to 6 in the mornin. At 11 there was a fight at the White Hart; but, bar that, all was quiet enough on the beat. At 1 o'clock it began to rain, and I met Harry Murcher, him who has the Holland grove beat, and we stood together at the corner of Henrietta street a-talkin. Presently, maybe about 2 or a little after, I thought I would take a look around and see that all was right down the Brixton road. It was precious dirty and lonely. Not a soul did I meet all the way down, though a cab or two went past me. I was a-strollin down, thinkin between ourselves how uncommon handy a four of hot gin would be, when suddenly a glint of a light caught my eye in that same house. Now I knew that them two houses in Lauriston gardens was empty on account of him that owns them, who won't have the drain seed to, though the very last tenant that lived in one of them died o' typhoid fever. I was knocked all in a heap, therefore, at seein a light in the window, and I suspected as somethin was wrong. When I got to the door"—

"You stopped and then walked back to the garden gate," my companion interrupted. "What did you do that for?"

Rance gave a violent jump and stared at Sherlock Holmes, with the utmost amazement upon his features.

"Why, that's true, sir," he said, "though how you come to know it heaven only knows! Ye see, when I got to the door, it was so still and so lonesome that I thought I'd be none the worse for some one with me. I ain't afeard of anythin on this side o' the grave, but I thought that maybe it was him that died o' the typhoid inspectin the drains what killed him. The thought gave me a kind o' turn, and I walked back to the gate to see if I could see Murcher's lantern, but there wasn't no sign of him nor of any one else."

"There was no one in the street?"

"Not a livin soul, sir, nor so much as a dog. Then I pulled myself together and went back and pushed the door open. All was quiet inside, so I went into the room where the light was a-burnin. There was a candle flickerin on the mantelpiece, a red wax one, and by its light I saw"—

"Yes, I know all that you saw. You walked around the room several times, and you knelt down by the body, and then you walked through and tried the kitchen door, and then"—

John Rance sprang to his feet with a frightened face and suspicion in his eyes. "Where was you hid to see all that?" he cried. "It seems to me that you knows a deal more than you should."

Holmes laughed and threw his card across the table to the constable. "Don't get arresting me for the murder," he said. "I am one of the hounds and not the wolf. Mr. Gregson or Mr. Lestrade will answer for that. Go on, though. What did you do next?"

Rance resumed his seat, without, however, losing his mystified expression. "I went back to the gate and sounded my whistle. That brought Murcher and two more to the spot."

"Was the street empty then?"

"Well, it was, as far as anybody that could be of any good goes."

"What do you mean?"

The constable's features broadened into a grin. "I've seen many a drunk chap in my time," he said, "but never any one so cryin drunk as that cove. He was at the gate when I came out a-leanin up agin the railin's and a-singin at the pitch of his lungs about Columbine's new fangled banner or some such stuff. He couldn't stand, far less help."

"What sort of a man was he?" asked Sherlock Holmes.

John Rance appeared to be somewhat irritated at this digression. "He was an uncommon drunk sort o' man," he said. "He'd ha' found hisself in the station if we hadn't been so took up."

"His face, his dress. Didn't you notice them?" Holmes broke in impatiently.

"I should think I did notice them, seeing that I had to prop him up, me and Murcher between us. He was a long chap, with a red face, the lower part muffled round"—

"That will do!" cried Holmes. "What became of him?"

"We'd enough to do without lookin after him," the policeman said in an aggrieved voice. "I'll wager he found his way home all right."

"How was he dressed?"

"A brown overcoat."

"Had he a whip in his hand?"

"A whip—no."

"He must have left it behind," muttered my companion. "You didn't happen to see or hear a cab after that?"

"No."

"There's a half sovereign for you," my companion said, standing up and taking his hat. "I am afraid, Rance, that you will never rise in the force. That head of yours should be for use as well as ornament. You might have gained your sergeant's stripes last night. The man whom you held in your hands is the man who holds the clew of this mystery and whom we are seeking. There is no use of arguing about it now. I tell you that it is so. Come along, doctor."

We started off for the cab together, leaving our informant incredulous, but obviously uncomfortable.

"The blundering fool!" Holmes said bitterly as we drove back to our lodgings. "Just to think of his having such an incomparable bit of good luck and not taking advantage of it."

"I am rather in the dark still. It is true that the description of this man tallies with your idea of the second party in this mystery. But why should he come back to the house after leaving it? That is not the way of criminals."

"The ring, man, the ring. That was what he came back for. If we have no other way of catching him, we can always bait our line with the ring. I shall have him, doctor. I'll lay you two to one that I have him. I must thank you for it all. I might not have gone but for you and so have missed the finest study I ever came across. A study in scarlet, eh? Why shouldn't we use a little art jargon? There's the scarlet thread of murder running through the colorless skein of life, and our duty is to unravel it and isolate it and expose every inch of it. And now for lunch and then for Norman Neruda. Her attack and her bowing are splendid. What's that little thing of Chopin's she plays so magnificently, Tra-la-la lira-lira-lay."

Leaning back in the cab, this amateur bloodhound caroled away like a lark, while I meditated upon the many sidedness of the human mind.

CHAPTER V.

Our morning's exertions had been too much for my weak health, and I was tired out in the afternoon. After Holmes' departure for the concert, I lay down upon the sofa and endeavored to get a couple of hour's sleep. It was a useless attempt. My mind had been too much excited by all that had occurred, and the strangest fancies and surmises crowded into it. Every time that I closed my eyes I saw before me the distorted, baboonlike countenance of the murdered man. So sinister was the expression which that face had produced upon me that I found it difficult to feel anything but gratitude for him who had removed its owner from the world. If ever human features bespoke vice of the most malignant type, they were certainly those of Enoch J. Drebber of Cleveland. Still I recognized that justice must be done, and that the depravity of the victim was no condonement in the eyes of the law.

The more I thought of it, the more extraordinary did my companion's hypothesis that the man had been poisoned appear. I remembered how he had sniffed his lips and had no doubt that he had detected something which had given rise to the idea. Then, again, if not poison, what had caused the man's death, since there was neither wound nor marks of strangulation. But, on the other hand, whose blood was that which lay so thickly upon the floor? There was no signs of a struggle, nor had the victim any weapon with which he might have wounded an antagonist. As long as all these questions were unsolved I felt that sleep would be no easy matter either for Holmes or myself. His quiet, self confident manner convinced me that he had already formed a theory which explained all the facts, though what it was I could not for an instant conjecture.

He was very late in returning, so late that I knew that the concert could not have detained him all the time. Dinner was on the table before he appeared.

"It was magnificent," he said as he took his seat. "Do you remember what Darwin says about music? He claims that the power of producing and appreciating it existed among the human race long before the power of speech was arrived at. Perhaps that is why we are so subtly influenced by it. There are vague memories in our souls of those misty centuries when the world was in its childhood."

"That's rather a broad idea," I remarked.

"One's ideas must be as broad as nature if they are to interpret nature," he answered. "What's the matter? You're not looking quite yourself. This Brixton road affair has upset you."

"To tell the truth, it has," I said. "I ought to be more case hardened after my Afghan experiences. I saw my own comrades hacked to pieces at Maiwand without losing my nerve."

"I can understand. There is a mystery about this which stimulates the imagination. Where there is no imagination there is no horror. Have you seen the evening paper?"

"No."

"It gives a fairly good account of the affair. It does not mention the fact that when the man was raised up a woman's wedding ring fell upon the floor. It's just as well it does not."

"Why?"

"Look at this advertisement," he answered. "I had one sent to every paper this morning immediately after the affair."

He threw the paper across to me, and I glanced at the place indicated. It was the first announcement in the "Found" column. "In Brixton road this morning," it ran, "a plain gold wedding ring, found in the roadway between the White Hart tavern and Holland grove. Apply Dr. Watson, 221b Baker street, between 8 and 9 this evening."

"Excuse my using your name," he said. "If I used my own, some one of those dunderheads would recognize it and want to meddle in the affair."

"That is all right," I answered. "But, supposing any one applies, I have no ring."

"Oh, yes, you have," said he, handing me one. "This will do very well. It is almost a facsimile."

"And who do you expect will answer this advertisement?"

"Why, the man in the brown coat, our florid friend with the square toes. If he does not come himself, he will send an accomplice."

"Would he not consider it as too dangerous?"

"Not at all. If my view of the case is correct, and I have every reason to believe that it is, this man would rather risk anything than lose the ring. According to my notion, he dropped it while stooping over Drebber's body and did not miss it at the time. After leaving the house he discovered his loss and hurried back, but found the police already in possession, owing to his own folly in leaving the candle burning. He had to pretend to be drunk in order to allay the suspicions which might have been aroused by his appearance at the gate. Now, put yourself in that man's place. On thinking the matter over it must have occurred to him that it was possible that he had lost the ring in the road after leaving the house. What would he do then? He would eagerly look out for the evening papers in the hope of seeing it among the articles found. His eye, of course, would light upon this. He would be overjoyed. Why should he fear a trap? There would be no reason in his eyes why the finding of the ring should be connected with the murder. He would come. He will come. You shall see him within an hour."

"And then?" I asked.

"Oh, you can leave me to deal with him then. Have you any arms?"

"I have my old service revolver and a few cartridges."

"You had better clean it and load it. He will be a desperate man, and though I shall take him unawares it is as well to be ready for anything."

I went to my bedroom and followed his advice. When I returned with the pistol the table had been cleared, and Holmes was engaged in his favorite occupation of scraping upon his violin.

"The plot thickens," he said as I entered. "I have just had an answer to my American telegram. My view of the case is the correct one."

"And that is?" I asked eagerly.

"My fiddle would be the better for new strings," he remarked. "Put your pistol in your pocket. When the fellow comes, speak to him in an ordinary way. Leave the rest to me. Don't frighten him by looking at him too hard."

"It is 8 o'clock now," I said, glancing at my watch.

"Yes. He will probably be here in a few minutes. Open the door slightly. That will do. Now put the key on the inside. Thank you. This is a queer old book I picked up at a stall yesterday. 'De Jure Inter Gentes,' published in Latin at Liege in the Lowlands in 1642. Charles' head was still firm on his shoulders when this little brown backed volume was struck off."

"Who is the printer?"

"Philippe de Croy, whoever he may have been. On the fly leaf in very faded ink is written, 'Ex libris Guliolmi Whyte.' I wonder who William Whyte was. Some pragmatical seventeenth century lawyer, I suppose. His writing has a legal twist about it. Here comes our man, I think."

As he spoke there was a sharp ring at the bell. Sherlock Holmes rose softly and moved his chair in the direction of the door. We heard the servant pass along the hall and the sharp click of the latch as she opened it.

"Does Dr. Watson live here?" asked a clear but rather sharp voice. We could not hear the servant's reply, but the door closed, and some one began to ascend the stairs. The footfall was an uncertain and shuffling one. A look of surprise passed over the face of my companion as he listened to it. It came slowly along the passage, and there was a feeble tap at the door.

"Come in!" I cried.

At my summons, instead of the man of violence whom we expected, a very old and wrinkled woman hobbled into the apartment. She appeared to be dazzled by the sudden blaze of light, and after dropping a courtesy she stood blinking at us with her bleared eyes and fumbling in her pocket with nervous, shaky fingers. I glanced at my companion, and his face had assumed such a disconsolate expression that it was all I could do to keep my countenance.

The old crone drew out an evening paper and pointed at our advertisement. "It's this as has brought me, good gentlemen," she said, dropping another courtesy. "A gold wedding ring in the Brixton road. It belongs to my girl Sally, as was married only this time twelvemonth, which her husband is steward aboard a Union boat, and what he'd say if he come 'ome and found her without her ring is more than I can think, he being short enough at the best o' times, but more especially when he has the drink. If it please you, she went to the circus last night along with"—

"Is that her ring?" I asked.

"The Lord be thanked!" cried the old woman. "Sally will be a glad woman this night. That's the ring."

"And what may your address be?" I inquired, taking up a pencil.

"Thirteen Duncan street, Houndsditch. A weary way from here."

"The Brixton road does not lie between any circus and Houndsditch," said Sherlock Holmes sharply.

The old woman faced round and looked keenly at him from her little red rimmed eyes. "The gentleman asked for my address," she said. "Sally lives in lodgings at 3 Mayfield place, Peckham."

"And your name is"—

"My name is Sawyer. Hers is Dennis, which Tom Dennis married her, and a smart, clean lad, too, as long as he's at sea, and no steward in the company more thought of, but when on shore, what with the women and what with liquor shops"—

"Here is your ring, Mrs. Sawyer," I interrupted in obedience to a sign from my companion. "It clearly belongs to your daughter, and I am glad to be able to restore it to the rightful owner."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Squire Crokenburger of Indiana wasn't for an instant phased when Pontus Strom and Anna Gencan came to be married. They could talk no English, so the squire went through the marriage ceremony in pantomime.

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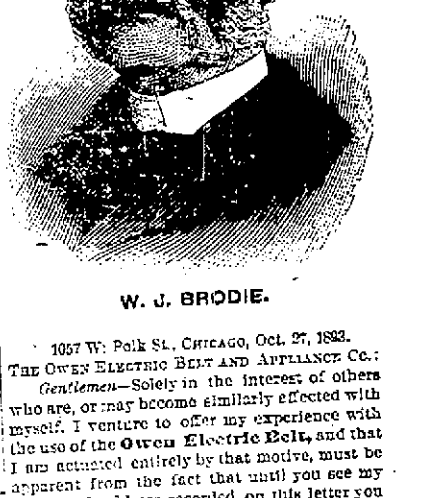

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1057 W. Polk St., CHICAGO, Oct. 27, 1893.
THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCE CO.:
Gentlemen—Solely in the interest of others who are, or may become similarly effected with myself, I venture to offer my experience with the use of the Owen Electric Belt, and that I am actuated entirely by that motive, must be apparent from the fact that until you see my name and address recorded on this letter you had no knowledge of either. I had long been a sufferer from chronic dyspepsia and nervous prostration, contracted or aggravated by many years residence in the East Indies. About three years ago I purchased one of your Belts in the hope that its use might afford me some relief, and wore it continuously as directed for about four hours every afternoon for a month or so, and the result was perfectly marvelous. My indigestion with all its attendant miseries, nervousness, depression, irritability and insomnia, from which latter I was a great sufferer, have disappeared. I then discontinued the use of the Belt (the existence of which I had indeed forgotten), until about six weeks ago, when a recurrence of my old trouble very forcibly reminded me of it. I again put it into wear (after ceasing its use for over one and one-half years), and with the same extraordinary results, being again restored to health, strength and vigor, after wearing it for only ten days. Under these circumstances I can most emphatically recommend to others suffering from the ailments which I have endeavored to describe, the adoption of the use of the Owen Electric Belt. I had long been aware of the curative powers of electricity from what I had read on the subject, and on my return to England I purchased from Pulvermacher of Regent street, London, the combined chain bands, of which he is the patentee, for which I paid three guineas, and although I must admit that I derived some benefit from their use, I am bound to say the general result did not approach the benefit derived from the use of the Owen Belt, besides which its utility is so great an improvement in comfort and convenience; Pulvermachers' being cumbersome and complicated in adjusting to the body, besides causing from being uncovered, blisters and sores, and above all not being able to regulate the current as is the case in the Owen Electric Belt. You are at perfect liberty to make what use you think fit of this letter, and I shall be glad to answer either verbally or by letter any inquiry made from me on this subject. I am, gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,
W. J. BRODIE.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1895.

Railway Passes.

On the 20th inst., a resolution, proposed by Mr. Albert R. Hall, member from Dunn county, providing for the submission of a constitutional amendment to a vote by the people, forbidding the granting of railroad passes to public officials, came up for consideration. The arguments for the amendment were:

Mr. W. A. Jones of Mineral Point, said the pass system was corrupting in its tendency, and that although he had a pocketful himself, he never offered one to a conductor without a feeling of sheepishness. He thought a man could not accept favors from a corporation without imposing on himself an obligation that might interfere with a proper discharge of his duties as a legislator. He said that members get mileage enough from the state to make four trips home during the session, and if passes were cut off the sessions would be reduced to six weeks.

Mr. J. G. Conway of Watertown, said he was friendly to railroads, but he never used a pass, so he owed the companies nothing and they owed him nothing. He was paid by the state for legislative services and he felt that he had no right to a further compensation from railways in the form of compensation. He thought that one who kept his ears open would have his suspicions aroused that passes were not without undue influence.

Mr. J. B. Miller of Alma Center, said that he was under instructions from the board of supervisors of Jackson county to oppose the pass system, and he acted in accordance with his instructions.

Mr. J. C. Davidson of Soldiers Grove, said he had voted against passes before and he would do so now; that what he had heard today increased the conviction that the people were opposed to the pass system.

Mr. E. C. Notbohm of Milwaukee, believed the people fully realized the perniciousness of the pass system, and he said that he was opposed to passes from the conviction that they were harmful.

Mr. H. P. Burdick of Osceola Mills, thought the people ought to be given an opportunity of voting upon the proposed amendment.

Mr. Hall said in defense of his resolution: That it was in the words of the clause, now a part of the state constitution of New York, that for years the people of that state had tried in vain to abolish the pass system through legislative action, but when the question was submitted to them by the constitutional convention the pass system was buried by an overwhelming majority.

He said that the state paid members mileage enough to go home five times during a session and if they went home no oftener the state would gain at least $25,000 in lessened expenses by shortening the session. He said that the proposed amendment reached not only the legislators, but judges, state and city officers and all other public functionaries; he also read an expression of opinion from the interstate railway commission condemning the system of pass granting.

The arguments against the amendment were:

Mr. G. H. Blake of Rochester, this county, said that any legislator who felt that he could be corrupted with a pass was pretty near the line before he got it. He was not aware that his constituents demanded the prohibition of the issuance of passes.

Mr. J. C. Lamberson of Sextonville, said he had no faith in the merits of the proposition to submit the amendment to a vote of the people.

Mr. H. C. Sloan of Superior, thought legislators entitled to passes. Unless they had passes to enable them to go home frequently to look after their private business they could not afford to come to the legislature at all.

Mr. F. Kimball of Janesville, thought the railways were entitled to more consideration for the good they had done. He was not in favor of doing anything hostile to them.

Mr. A. H. DeGroff of Nelson, said his constituents had asked for no such legislation, and until they did he should hold on to his passes and vote against the resolution.

Mr. T. Prochnow of Milwaukee, said he had heard enough to induce the belief that members are entirely warranted in accepting passes. There was no corruption in it. None was intended and none was interpreted.

Mr. G. W. Latta of Antigo, said members of the New York legislature get $1,500 a year as salary.

If members of the Wisconsin legislature received as much the cutting off of passes would be desirable. If passes were cut off only rich men and cranks would come to the legislature. He said there was no popular demand for a change and he could see no reason for it.

On a motion to table Mr. Hall's resolution the vote was: Ayes 52; noes, 27. Absent or not voting 11.

Assemblymen Blake and Hambright, our members from Racine county, voted against the resolution, and therefore against the submission of the proposed amendment to the people.

The Journal has taken great care in preparing the foregoing synopsis of the remarks and the views expressed. Some of the arguments in favor of the resolution, if not strong, were at least respectable.

Others against it were singularly weak. Any one who has heard debates of former legislatures and who compares them with this one, must feel that it shows less of research, less knowledge, and less logical power than ought to be found in a body representing nearly 2,000,000 of intelligent people.

IMPROVED TRADE CONDITIONS.

The condition of trade in the country according to Dun's Review is showing great improvement, and while Racine is far from being a metropolis in which the local trade can be taken as a general index of the trade in the country, yet there are facts to be learned from merchants and manufacturers which throw considerable light on the business situation. The merchants of Racine have, much to their credit, sought to give the people of the Belle City no excuse to visit neighboring cities to make their purchases. Never before in the history of Racine have our dry goods merchants shown such tempting stocks, and this coupled with their use of printers' ink indicates that there is present that healthy competition which assures buyers that they will pay no fancy prices and that they will secure positively the latest novelties. And as the spring season advances other lines of business give promise of following in the same pathway.

One general complaint among merchants—and it is this that proves that general trade is surpassing expectations—is of the difficulty in securing such goods as they need. One merchant who spent two weeks in the New York market making purchases, is authority for the statement that the large wholesale houses had so far miscalculated the extent of spring trade that it was next to impossible to make purchases for delivery within less than three or four weeks, everything being sold ahead and the factories were working day and night in the effort to keep abreast of orders.

Another Racine merchant bought a bill of goods from sample, which goods had not yet left the mill. From these reports and the encouraging outlook among our factories may be gleaned the assurances that fears of further legislation detrimental to the business interests of the country have been dispelled with the death of the fifty-third congress. A new light has dawned in the East and its effulgent rays will soon dispel the darkness in the west, business will be all the more healthy and conservative for the lessons which affliction have taught. It may take time to produce an era of so great a prosperity as was known in 1892 but doubt as to the future has been supplanted by hope, and that of itself is cause for much gratification.

The Nicaraguan Incident.

We have now positive assurances from the British government, through its representative at Washington that nothing in England's attitude in and about Nicaragua should be construed as hostile to American interests. This assurance will possibly be accepted at the state department and set at rest all uneasiness that may have been occasioned by the recent reports. There are citizens of the United States who have followed up the course of events since the beginning of the construction of the Nicaraguan canal who believe that it were just as well for the government to keep a weather eye open for further possible hostilities. The British have not been maneuvering about the Nicaraguan coast for several years past for nothing, neither is Great Britain's navy so extensive that it can afford to station a cruiser at every little port unless there be some ulterior motive. It is unnecessary to extensively review the benefits that would accrue to Great Britain from free passage through the Nicaraguan canal. England wants a finger in the pie and while it may not be to the advantage of the United States to entirely exclude her from the conveniences of the canal still it is Uncle Sam's business to see to it that John Bull does not play the whole hog as in the case of the Suez canal and straits of Gibraltar. There is nothing mean about Americans; rather the fault has been that they have been too lenient in dealing with foreign nations. This present incident will soon be forgotten by our people, but that should not lull to sleep the state and navy departments so long as the British are patrolling the Central American coast.

CHURCH BUILDING

At the recent Presbyterian Sunday school missionary conference in Detroit, the estimate was made that "the money expended on one of the large church edifices would build 7400 churches in the south." Such a statement is suggestive of much that has been said in criticism of modern christianity, and is worthy of some consideration. As to the building of "big" churches the cause of christianity is worthy of man's best efforts, but the erection of costly buildings and architectural triumphs is not one of the teachings of the faith.

It is to this tendency to neglect legitimate church work that the Detroit conference calls attention. Very often, and particularly in smaller cities, there is exhibited the same rivalry, not of working deeds of charity and mercy, but the more selfish activity of the various denominations to see who can build the largest and finest church. Then we behold the monuments of christian works, not human witnesses, but a dozen or more mortgaged edifices supported by weak and struggling congregations.

The people will smite the Republican party if it makes many such mistakes as its representatives at Madison did, in refusing to submit the pass question to them for settlement.

The member who, with passes in his pocket could vote to table Hall's resolution showed an utter disregard of the people's wishes. That may show courage but it certainly shows very little wisdom.

John asked his mother wherein he resembled an icicle. She gave it up, and was informed that they both have two eyes.

Wanted—A Secretary of State. Must be a man who will not rattle in the chair formerly occupied by James G. Blaine.

The most zealous advocates of female suffrage are the long haired men and short haired women.

While it is safe to call a young woman a kitten, it is by no means wise to call an older one a cat.

A man ought to be a respectable denizen of earth before he aspires to habitation in heaven.

This country has been making a "Joan exhibition" of itself during the past few months.

Japan continues smashing China without a break.

ANSWER TO A "LIFE-LONG REPUBLICAN."

A "life long Republican" censoriously enquires why the Journal does not more determinedly denounce, or as he expresses it, "baste" the Democratic party, rather than blame the Fifty-third congress for the present condition of affairs in this country. We suppose he reasons that it is better to get down to the first principals; that, if there had been no popular democratic majority there would have been no notorious Fifty third congress and that, at the door of the party should rest the blame for what its representatives did and failed to do, in congress assembled. The Journal does not agree with its correspondent.

The Democratic majority in the Fifty-third congress was not representative of nor did it correctly exhibit the sentiments or carry out the desires of the great Democratic party. Congress was in no proper sense the mouthpiece or agent of that party, and it is because of this malfeasance in power that right minded men, regardless of party, have given it the censure which its acts have called down upon it. The Journal does not believe the Democratic party is corrupt, whatever may be its opinion regarding its misrepresentatives in and out of congress. To "baste" the party for the wrong-doing of one, or a dozen, of its leaders would be foolishness. It would be asinine to abuse the party for the short-comings of Cleveland.

Believing that few people now hold that he is better than his party, also believing that the last congress was incompetent, though perhaps not absolutely corrupt, the Journal has not hesitated to say so; but it cannot agree with those who in anger or blind prejudice, would charge perfidy or want of patriotism to the party that elected them to power. The most hopeful sign for the future of that party is that not only are the masses patriotic but they are ready to condemn and repudiate the agents who have betrayed their trusts. The masses condemn the imbecility and wrong doing of congress, as has been evidenced in the results of the November and subsequent elections. Further than this, all the great Democratic papers have been free in their denunciations, never failing to place the blame where it has belonged.

The life of a party depends upon its fidelity to its principles. The Democratic party of today, whatever may be its past history, yields no blind allegiance to its present leaders, and herein lies its strength and hope. It honors those who faithfully represent it, and smites with ready hand those who are recreant to its will.

Cleveland should be condemned. Congress should be condemned for many flagrant acts, but no fair minded man will charge the party, which in its mistaken estimates placed them in power, with any of the wrong motives that actuated the individuals. Upon financial questions Cleveland was in the main right, and to this extent has the support of a majority in his party, but the masses are not in sympathy with the legislative branch of the government.

No better proof of this can be found than in the attitude of the leading Democratic journals. The Courier-Journal of Louisville, Ky., in a recent issue says:

"Never was a congress more overwhelmingly rebuked at the polls than the Fifty-third congress; never was one more generally or cordially denounced during its life and at its death; and he is truly little able to understand public sentiment who does not know that if last November's election were to be held today the verdict against the congress which went out of existence on the 4th of this month would be even more crushing against it than it was nearly five months ago. The hope for Democracy lies not in clinging to the corpse of the Fifty-third congress, but in turning its back upon it and directing its efforts toward securing more competent and more faithful representatives of its principles and purposes."

This is good Democratic authority. The sentiments have the hopefulness which would wring victory out of defeat, for, though experience may be a costly teacher it is usually a safe guide.

The Journal is not in sympathy with the partisan ideas of our correspondent, who would blame the whole body because of defects in one of its parts.

Often the slightest "mote in thine own eye" may cloud the entire vision. Not all the good, not all the partriotism of our people, rests within the tents, nor is emblazoned upon the banner of any single political party.

WOMEN IN LEGISLATION.

In a retrospective glance at the acts of various state legislatures one is struck with the prominence of questions concerning the gentler sex.

Of course the equal suffrage case has been the most prominent and has met the usual fate at the hands of the wily legislator.

The "horrid men" have had such a coy way of all but passing equal suffrage bills, passing them in one house and then killing them in the other that the women are beginning to wonder how much their welfare has been advanced. In Wisconsin the bill has received the same courteous attention as elsewhere, but its advocates are not sanguine of success.

The divorce laws have not been improved and all that South Dakota can boast of is, that after a long fight she has refused to make the already lenient laws any more so.

In Oklahoma divorce has been made a mere formality. But nothing can make amends for the legislative hostility displayed toward theatre hats. Bills have been introduced to tax bachelors and to whip brutal husbands, but the women are displaying the same spirit and using the same old argument that it is nobody's business, as they did when a few years ago Minnesota and Iowa proposed to make unlawful the use of hoopskirts, and the wearing of "motherhubbards" a misdemeanor. Yet in six states bills have been introduced to tax the theatre hat and in California and Nebraska they have become laws. Truly the women have received their share of attention in recent legislation even if they have had nothing to say about it.

Whether recent legislation has been progressive is a question, it takes peculiar turns at any rate. Connecticut has just repealed the ancient blue law, leveled against Sunday diversions. Massachusetts, a neighboring state, has on the contrary, passed a bill prohibiting the licensing of Sunday amusements and Missouri has just prohibited card playing or any game on the first day of the week.

The Hon. Thomas B. Reed has declined to speak before the convention of college Republicans and is going to Europe. The wily Thomas does not propose to be cornered prematurely on the silver question like brother McKinley.

CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH.

A Chicago paper advances the opinion that because two scions of the Astor family are engaged in the rivalry of hotel-building in New York City that "the big fortunes are bound sooner or later to be dissipated and disappear in the common mass of wealth." This is certainly an optimistic view of the matter but disagrees with the opinions of recent magazine writers and sociological students who have drawn pen-pictures of the "future billionaire" and "the owners of the United States."

That large fortunes are "soon to be dissipated and disappear in the common mass of wealth" is hardly creditable. On the contrary there is much to incline one to believe that large fortunes are constantly growing larger. The Henry George single-tax notion, however, that the rich are growing richer and the poor, poorer, is we believe false. The poor never before enjoyed the condition of well-being they have of recent years. What are become necessities of the poor were a decade ago luxuries of the rich. The rich are certainly growing richer but not at the expense of the poor.

The period of founding the great fortunes was transitory, the opportunities are past which were once afforded by the opening of mines, cutting forests and building and consolidating railroads, yet it is estimated that about 50,000 families own one-half of the natural wealth and in spite of the constantly decreasing rates of interest their fortunes are increasing. One potent cause of this increase is the constant rise of landed values. Then there is our method of taxation by the indirect method which is a system based upon what a man spends and not upon what he has, so that the tax burden of a wealthy man is not at all proportionate to that of a poor one. In accounting for the concentration of wealth there is still another consideration, that of insufficient distribution of wealth-saving employments and the general state of well-being which demands a larger proportion of ones income for living expenses.

Altogether it would seem that the exhibition of petty rivalry of two Astors spending their father's gold does not indicate that "the big fortunes are bound to sooner or later disappear in the common mass of wealth."

THE INHERITANCE TAX.

There is a form of taxation which has of late years been gaining in favor, that is a tax on inheritances. Although it has been in operation in a modified form in the east, the recent introduction of a legislative measure in Illinois is the first mark of attention it has received among the newer states.

Inheritance taxes seem to be particularly favored in Democracies, notably England, Switzerland and Australia, and promise to become general in the United States. The theory is that the state ought to be recognized as a co-heir and is entitled to a share in all inheritance. The right of free testamentary disposition has been constantly lessened of late years and it is being recognized that the right of private property does not include the right of inheritance, in fact the two are entirely distinct. Blackstone affirms in support of this that it is erroneous principle to suppose that the son has by nature a right to succeed to his father's lands. John Stuart Mill thinks "the right of private property includes the right of a man to will away his property but when no will is left, the right of the son to the property is a question and you can take away every last cent of the estate and not violate the right of property."

There are several reasons why the inheritance tax seems just. In the first place the state is recognized as an heir to the wealth it has assisted in gaining. Such a tax would diffuse wealth and hinder the growth of immense fortunes and by this method the costs of the probate court would be defrayed.

Finally as inheritances are unearned they are more justly subject to taxation than incomes for instance, which a man earns. Although the principle of this method of taxation is new in the west, in a modified form it promises to become general. Just now the popular belief is that such a tax to be just should be graduated, increasing as the relationship becomes more distant and the property larger.

HUMANE LEGISLATION.

Although Wisconsin was a pioneer in advocating and practicing rational treatment of the insane there are many other classes of unfortunates which it has cruelly neglected. In its care and treatment of the criminal class the state is notoriously barbarous and since recent legislation antagonistic to all reform we are more hopelessly behind the times than ever. In marked contrast with this are the recent legislative acts of several of the states of the union which are thoroughly in accord with the humanitarian instincts of the age and with the highest statesmanship.

For the care of that most unfortunate of classes, the inebriate, the states of Colorado, Maryland and Louisiana have recently made provisions. In each of these states the drunkard is to be treated and cared for in the same rational manner as other delinquent classes, and hospitals are to be maintained at the public expense. The economy of this method of handling the class is said to be sufficient argument for its support.

New York goes still further and proposes to grant $10,000 a year to support an institution for the treatment of hydrophobia. Truly these are examples worthy of emulation.

Everywhere Republicans are hopeful, but it is not well to be too sanguine as to the results of next Tuesday. Every candidate should get out among the voters and make himself known to them. For the next week every hour should be devoted to political work if the ticket is to win from top to bottom.

The Republican party offers for your suffrage next week Tuesday, a clean ticket.

Every man upon the ticket is a good and true citizen, worthy and well qualified for the office to which he has been nominated.

The uncalled for insult heaped upon Germany's grand old man, Bismarck, by the reichstag last Saturday in refusing even so small and inexpensive a compliment as a vote of congratulation on the occasion of his birthday, meets with prompt rebuke from all over the German empire, and from all Europe and America as well. Emperor William II did well to hasten to show his disapproval of this slight, for through reverence for the Iron Chancellor can the young monarch best reach the hearts of his subjects.

AMERICA BETTER FOR THE POOR.

The Journal some weeks ago called attention to the remarkable backward movement to Europe of immigrants after the panic of 1893.

For perhaps a year from the autumn of 1893 the outflow of population was notably greater than the accessions from foreign countries. The losses were greater than the gains during almost every month during a period of twelve months. Steamers which landed three or four hundred immigrants in New York would go back with eight to twelve hundred steerage passengers.

It is not likely that so great a movement of this kind will ever take place in the future. Reports from Europe indicate that many of the people who returned to their native lands in the hope of bettering their condition made a sad mistake, and it seems that they simply jumped from the frying pan into the fire.

They have found in Europe all the avenues of employment crowded and wages so low that they are fortunate if they can earn sufficient to support themselves, while only a very few can save enough to pay their fare back to America.

The average condition of the hundreds of thousands of men and women who returned to their former homes when the panic struck the United States appears to be such that it will tend to greatly discourage all similar movements in the future. The experience of the last year or two will not soon be forgotten, and hereafter the great truth is pretty sure to be remembered that in all kinds of times the differences between Europe and America balance up in favor of this country, all things considered.

WHAT IS EXPECTED OF JAPAN.

The Japanese emperor has formally expressed his regrets at the attack upon the Chinese minister and commands the severe punishment of the offenders.

This is the least Japan could do and civilized nations are watching with interest the outcome of the affair.

How far Japan is responsible for the outrageous assault of a frenzied crank is a question. The ranking of Japan among civilized nations is of recent date and not yet altogether admitted.

The recognition of the principles of international law is certainly a mark of civilization. In this Japan has failed in one or two instances of late. The events following the capture of Port Arthur, have not as yet been satisfactorily explained nor can Japan be held entirely blameless in this later unfortunate affair.

An embassador on an errand of conciliation and peace to a nation pretending civilization is entitled to every protection from violation and outrage.

Something more is to be expected from Japan than an apology. There must be a guarantee of protection to the stranger within her gates and an observance of the international code of civilized states.

The Spanish naval commanders not content with insulting the American flag by firing on the Alliance have been amusing themselves by firing on an English steamer. The British lion is getting rather advanced in years and this latest twist in his tail is likely to bring on trouble. The new Spanish government will find plenty to do in reconciling affairs at home and in Cuba without inviting annihilation by the simultaneous pounce of the lion and swoop of the eagle.

The New York Sun thinks that Mr. Springer will make a safe judge in spite of the fact that he has had no judicial experience. "He has many temperaments," it says, "and the judicial temperament may be assumed to be among them."

The fact that so little activity is being shown in the present campaign should not put Republicans off their guard. Go to the polls early, bring your neighbor and elect the whole Republican ticket by a handsome majority.

Political parasites and professional fixers find the campaign a little slow. The majority of people, however, are satisfied if by a "slow" campaign is meant an absence of party trickery and personal abuse.

The Democratic party is not dead. It is alive and will continue just as active in finding the weak spots in Republican armour and furnishing incentives for the Republicans to be on their good behavior.

Liberal Gift for a Colorado Exposition.

Mr. David H. Moffat, president of the First National bank, has written us a letter in which he says: "After listening to the discussion at the meeting this afternoon and fully appreciating the wonderful advantages that will accrue to the state from the holding of a mining and industrial exposition in Denver, I have concluded, for the purpose of aiding its success, to give the sum of $50,000, the same to be called for by the proper officers of the exposition as required. My fortune has been made in Colorado; it is my home, I came here in 1860, on the 18th day of March, and I propose to cast my lot and my fortune with the state of Colorado, 'where I belong.'"—Denver (Col.) Republican.

Probably no other ship has done so much to level British naval pride as Old Ironsides. High rewards and rapid promotion awaited the English commander who sailed into Spithead with the dreaded Constitution as a prize. When, by the extraordinary seamanship of Captain Isaac Hull, she escaped the clutches of a powerful British squadron off Sandy Hook in 1812, after a chase of some sixty hours, Captain Byron, commanding one of the ships of the pursuing squadron, wrote to a friend in London: "Nothing can exceed my mortification from the extraordinary escape of the American frigate." The even more remarkable escape of the Constitution in 1815 from another British squadron off Port Praya caused the commanding English officer to commit suicide.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Superintendent (to citizen sweeping the streets in the hot sunlight). "You'd better put on your hat, Mike; this blazing sunshine will affect your brain."

Mike. "Sure, do you think I'd be sweeping the streets if I had any brains, sir?"—Harpers' Young People.

Tommy's Perplexity.

From Harper's Young People.

I see the poor sheepie that stands in the rain,
And this is the thing I am thinking,
"Oh how can he get all his wool soaking wet
And still keep from shrinking and shrinking?"

Monroe Whalen of Birmingham, Ala., writes: "I purchased six boxes of your Japanese Pile Cure from Mr. Amzi Godden, and it has entirely cured me of a case of piles of 22 years standing; will advise my friends to use it." W. R. Kirkby.

A Pathetic Story Briefly Told.

In a "Procession of English Lyrics," collected by Mr. Quiller Couch, appears the following epitaph written by Sir H Wotton for the tomb of Sir Morton's wife:

"He first deceased; she for a little tried
To live without him, liked it not and died."

Johnson's Magnetic Oil, horse brand, is a wonderful liniment for rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains and bruises for man or beast. $1.00 size 50 cts; 50 ct size 25 cts. W. S. Kirkby.

WISCONSIN NEWS.

The Chickamauga commission has been enlarged by the appointment of Capt. E. B. Parsons of the Twenty-fourth; Gen. Henry Harnden of Madison, First cavalry and Dr. E. M. Kanouse of Wausau, Third battery. The commission left for the Chickamauga park Saturday on a tour of inspection to be absent six or seven days.

At a meeting of the Milwaukee board of fire underwriters, three insurance agents were expelled from the board. They are accused of writing fire insurance at less than the rates sanctioned by the board.

The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul for the third week in March were $509,852, a decrease of $58,594 from the corresponding week of last year.

Robert Gill was fined $150 at Hurley for illegal voting. He will also spend ninety days in jail.

Ex-Senator Kelsey of Montello is an applicant for the post of warden of the state prison.

Belle D., a trotting mare owned by John Ure, Jr., was killed by a passenger train on the Milwaukee road near Eau Claire. She was a valuable brood mare and was sired by Ethan Allen, dam Daniel Lambert.

The dock laborers strike at the F. & P. M. docks at Manitowoc has been amicably settled and the men will hereafter receive 20 cents per hour.

The Illinois Steel company of Chicago is trying to buy a controlling interest in the Hortonville iron mine at Appleton.

The isolation hospital at Milwaukee is now without any small-pox patients, the last ones having been discharged Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Christian Koch celebrated their golden wedding at the Wauwatosa county almshouse Saturday night.

Pensions have been granted Wisconsin people as follows: Original—Robert T. Foster, Emerald, St. Croix county; John Desond, La Crosse; Patrick Hat, National Soldiers' home. Increase—James Shanhan, National Soldiers' home; William S. Sylvester, Stoughton, Dane county; Conrad Potter, Beaver Dam; Edwin Y. Briggs, Berlin, Green Lake county. Reissue—Edward Dexter, Waupaca; Charles E. Dickinson, Sawyer, Door county; Philip Riebart, Eagle, Waukesha county; James Kinner, Marshfield, Wood county; Abner Dodge, Albertville, Chippewa county. Original widows, etc.—Callie J. Lewis, Fontana, Walworth county.

Pensions have been granted Wisconsin people as follows: Original—Patrick Broderick, National Soldiers' home, Milwaukee; Mons Christiansen, Holman, La Crosse. Additional—John Fatzmueller, Lowell, Dodge county. Renewal—Frederick J. Hartley, Milwaukee. Increase—Frank Darrow, Zittau, Winnebago county. Reissue — Loebulphus Smith, Chippewa Falls; Silas W. Traber, Platteville, Grant county.

The mail stage which left Mackinac island yesterday morning for St. Ignace broke through the ice on the straits. The mail carrier and passengers narrowly escaped drowning. All of the out-going mail and the stage horses were lost.

Miss Emma Bliss only daughter of H. F. Bliss of The Janesville Gazette, died very suddenly yesterday of peritonitis, aged 21 years.

Thirty young men organized a club at Dodgeville for moral and temperance reform. They will boycott the saloons.

Jacob Faber, who mysteriously disappeared from Marshfield last November, has been located in a lumber camp.

The Polish Catholic congregation of Independence will build a new church to cost $22,300.

The prospects are that navigation will open at Ashland by April 5, the earliest in fifteen years.

The Beloit college foot ball club was defeated by the St. John's Military college eleven yesterday by a score of 16 to 5. The game was played at Delafield.

C. C. McLean's famous mastiff Media, one of the most valuable dogs in the country, died yesterday at Janesville. She was valued at $1,500.

Thomas Ruddy, a farmer of Waunakee, lost $3,300 from his pocket while walking home from Madison.

H. K. Edgerton of Oconomowoc, claims to be one of the heirs to the great Hyde estate of England.

Pensions have been granted Wisconsin as follows: Original—Frederick Josef, Berlin, Green Lake county. Increase—Chauncey Prits, Richland City, Richland county; Chauncey L. Button, Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac county. Reissue—Ingiobrit Olson, Winchester, Winnebago county; Albert H. Colcord, Centralia, Wood county; Terrance McCaffry, alias McAffoy, Avon, Rock county; Neil Dagley, National Soldiers' home, Milwaukee.

All the buildings on the Waupaca county poor farm burned to the ground yesterday afternoon. The inmates all escaped. The loss is about $5,000 and the total insurance, $2,000.

A gang of skillful pickpockets has been working the various depots about Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls. Many lumber men and woodsmen have been robbed. The police are unable to locate them.

A mass-meeting was held at Baraboo last evening to consider the project of establishing a college for the Epworth leagues of the Methodist church for the Madison and La Crosse district.

Senator J. B. Gordon of Georgia, lectured to 1,000 people at Fond du Lac last evening on "The Last Days of the Confederacy."

The menagerie part of Ringling Bros. show was shipped to Chicago yesterday from Baraboo. The train consisted of twenty-two cars.

B. C. Crane was awarded $5,000 damages by a jury at Green Bay for injuries sustained on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway about a year ago while employed as fireman.

Constipation and sick headache permanently cured, and piles prevented by Japanese Liver Pellets, especially adapted to children's use. W. R. Kirkby.

Judge Cate talked five hours when making his closing speech for William Hanscom, who is being tried on charge of perjury in connection with the Mead murder case at Waupaca.

Japanese Liver Pellets are the best family medicine for liver complaint and constipation. 50 pills in vial 25 cents. W. R. Kirkby.

A convention of Unitarian ministers is being held at Janesville.

John MacRae, Druggist, Raleigh, N. C., writes: "Some of the cures made by the Japanese Pile Cure is wonderful and from my dealings with you for the past 3 years. I know your guarantee is perfectly good. W. S. Kirkby

WORDS OF WISDOM.

When the savages wish to gather fruit they cut down the tree and gather it. That is exactly a despotic government.—Montesquieu.

Simple diet is best; for many dishes bring many diseases; and rich sauces are worse than even heaping several meats upon each other.—Pliny.

Ceremony is the invention of wise men to keep fools at a distance; as good breeding is an expedient to make fools and wise men equals.—Steele.

A man—poet, prophet or whatever he may be—readily persuades himself of his right to all the worship that is voluntarily tendered.—Hawthorne.

As the sword of the best tempered metal is the most flexible, so the truly generous are most pliant and courteous in their behavior to their inferiors.—Fuller.

I don't like to talk much with people who always agree with me. It is amusing to coquette with an echo for a little while, but one soon tires of it.—Carlyle.

Faction begins when the first idea of private interest, preferred to public good, gets footing in the heart. It is always dangerous, yet always contemptible.—Chenevix.

The ease the luxury and the abundance of the highest state of civilization are as productive of selfishness as the difficulties, the privations and the sterilities of the lowest.—Colton.

A certain amount of distrust is wholesome, but not so much of others as of ourselves. Neither vanity nor conceit can exist in the same atmosphere with it.—Mme. Neckar.

Think of your own faults the first part of the night when you are awake, and of the faults of others the latter part of the night when you are asleep.—Chinese Proverb.

If you suppress the exorbitant love of pleasure and money, idle curiosity, iniquitous purpose and wanton mirth, what a stillness would there be in the greatest cities.—Bruyere.

Large enterprises make the few rich, but the majority prosper only through the carefulness and detail of thrift. He is already poverty-stricken whose habits are not thrifty.—Munger.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

The lie that flatters I abhor the most.—Cowper.

Genius is only a superior power of seeing.—Ruskin.

Noble discontent is the path to heaven.—Higginson.

If money be not thy servant, it will be thy master.—Bacon.

There is scarcely a good critic of books born in our age.—Bulwer.

A man of integrity will never listen to any reason against conscience.—Anon.

Confidence in another's man virtue is no slight evidence of one's own.—Montaigne.

No one will ever shine in conversation who thinks of saying fine things.—Lockier.

Infidelity is a nasty word, whether applied to home, country or religion.—Jewish Voice.

He can not be a perfect man, not being tried and tutored in the world.—Shakspeare.

He that is conscious of crime, however bold by nature, becomes a coward.—Menander.

From orders which are improper springs resistance, which is not easily overcome.

Who stabs my name would stab my person, too, did not the hangman's ax lie in the way.—Crown.

The art of conversation consists as much in listening politely as in talking agreeably.—Atwell.

Virtue and decency are so nearly related that it is difficult to separate them from each other.—Cicero.

SMILES.

No, Maude, dear, it don't follow that because Gertrude is a good pianist she should be full of airs.

The woman who is proud of her back hair does not require much urging to play something on the piano.

A desperado who recently held up a coach in Texas informed the court on his trial that he was trying to elevate the stage. He was given a life sentence.—Harpers' Bazaar.

New Boarder—What's the row up stairs?

Landlady—It's that professor of hypnotism trying to get his wife's permission to go out this evening.

"Cable cars are quite a recent thing in transportation," remarked the casual caller. "Not at all," replied the snake editor; "we read about them in the Bible" "What?" "Yes, you will remember that Paul stood before a gripper."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Nervous People

And those who are all tired out and have that tired feeling or sick headache can be relieved of all these symptoms by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives nerve, mental and bodily strength and thoroughly purifies the blood. It also creates a good appetite, cures indigestion, heartburn and dyspepsia.

Hood's pills are easy to take, easy in action and sure in effect, 25c.

When my little girl was one month old, she had a scab form on her face. It kept spreading until she was completely covered from head to foot. Then she had boils. She had forty on her head at one time, and more on her body. When six months old she did not weigh seven pounds, a pound and a half less than at birth. Then her skin started to dry up and got so bad she could not shut her eyes to sleep, but lay with them half open. About this time, I started using the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and *in one month she was completely cured.* The doctor and drug bills were over *one hundred dollars*, the CUTICURA bill was not more than *five dollars*. My child is now strong, healthy, and large as any child of her age (see photo.), and it is all owing to CUTICURA. Yours with a Mother's Blessing,
MRS. GEO. H. TUCKER, JR.,
632 Walker St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "All about the Blood, Skin, Scalp, and Hair," mailed free.

Baby Blemishes, falling hair, and red, rough hands prevented and cured by **Cuticura Soap**.

WOMEN FULL OF PAINS
Find in **Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster** instant and grateful relief. It is the first and only pain-killing, strengthening plaster.

D O not be deceived. The following brands of White Lead are still made by the "Old Dutch" process of slow corrosion. They are standard, and always

Strictly Pure White Lead

The recommendation of "Southern," "Red Seal," "Collier," "Shipman,"

to you by your merchant is an evidence of his reliability, as he can sell you cheap ready-mixed paints and bogus White Lead and make a larger profit. Many short-sighted dealers do so.

FOR COLORS.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, a one-pound can to a 25-pound keg of Lead and mix your own paints. Saves time and annoyance in matching shades, and insures the best paint that it is possible to put on wood.

Send us a postal card and get our book on paints and color-card, free; it will probably save you a good many dollars.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.
Chicago Branch,
State and Fifteenth Streets, Chicago.

A GRAND OFFER!
FREE MME. A. RUPPERT'S FACE BLEACH

MME. A. RUPPERT says: "I appreciate the fact that there are many thousands of ladies in the United States that would like to try my World-Renowned FACE BLEACH; but have been kept from doing so on account of price, which is $2.00 per bottle or 3 bottles taken together, $5.00. In order that all of these may have an opportunity, I will give to every caller, absolutely free, a sample bottle, and in order to supply those out of city, or in any part of the world, I will send it safely packed in plain wrapper all charges prepaid, for 25 cents, silver or stamp."
In every case of freckles, pimples, moth, sallowness, blackheads, acne, eczema, oiliness, roughness, or any discoloration or disease of the skin, and wrinkles (not caused by facial expression) FACE BLEACH removes absolutely. It does not cover up, as cosmetics do, but is a cure. Address
MADAME A. RUPPERT, (Dept. 0)
No. 6 East 14th St., NEW YORK CITY.

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Nothing has ever been produced to equal or compare with **Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil** as a CURATIVE and HEALING APPLICATION. It has been used 40 years and always affords relief and always gives satisfaction.
It Cures PILES or HEMORRHOIDS, External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding—Itching and Burning; Cracks or Fissures and Fistulas. Relief immediate—cure certain.
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It Cures INFLAMED or CAKED BREASTS and Sore Nipples. It is invaluable.
It Cures SALT RHEUM, Tetters, Scurfy Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Fever Blisters, Sore Lips or Nostrils, Corns and Bunions, Sore and Chafed Feet, Stings of Insects.
Three Sizes, 25c., 50c. and $1.00.
Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price.
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WITCH HAZEL OIL

VIGOR OF MEN
Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.
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NEW DISCOVERY. NEVER FAIL.
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Sold by R. T. ROBINSON and W.R. KIRKBY

WANTED A CATHOLIC MAN in his own diocese. References required. $18 per week. Write to Joseph R. Gay, 56, Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Depart for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee.
7.25 a m	8.17 a m
9.35 a m	10.30 a m
12.35 p m	11.50 a m
4.00 p m	1.40 p m
7.40 p m	5.05 p m
	8.35 p m
Depart for Chicago.	**Arrive from Chicago.**
7.25 a m	10.30 a m
10.55 a m	1.40 p m
12.35 p m	5.05 p m
4.00 p m	8.35 p m
7.40 p m	
For the West.	**From the West**
12.35 p m	5.05 p m
4.00 p m	8.17 a m
SUNDAY TRAINS.	
For Milwaukee.	**From Milwaukee.**
10.00 a m	8.17 a m
7.40 p m	12.10 and 5.05 p m
	8.35 p m
For Chicago.	**From Chicago.**
7.25 a m	12.10 p m
10.00 a m	8.35 p m
7.40 and 4.00 p m	5.05 p m
For the West.	**From the West.**
4.00 p m	8.17 a m

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Trains leave Racine as follows:

Going North.	Going South.
1.05 a m daily	5.38 a m daily
4.25 a m ex. Sunday	7.50 a m daily
5.47 a m Sunday only	8.25 a m ex. Sunday
9.06 a m ex. Sunday	9.35 a m daily
10.15 a m daily	11.35 a m daily
1.05 p m ex. Sunday	2.20 p m ex. Sunday
3.50 p m ex. Sunday	4.38 p m daily
4.25 p m daily	7.52 p m daily
6.35 p m daily	
9.49 p m daily	

RACINE AND MILWAUKEE TRAINS.

Leave for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee.
8.10 a m ex. Sunday	7.55 a m ex. Sunday
12.45 p m ex. Sunday	12.25 p m ex. Sunday
4.55 p m ex. Sunday	4.28 p m ex. Sunday

R. TRIST, Ticket Agent.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Mails leave the postoffice as follows:
7.40 a m North, South, East and West.
9.20 a m South and West.
9.45 a m North.
10.30 a m South and East.
11.05 a m South and East.
12.20 p m West.
12.35 p m North.
1.50 p m South and East.
4.00 p m South, East and West.
6.10 p m North.
7.30 North, South, East and West.
Mails arrive at postoffice:
5.50 a m North, South, East and West.
8.35 a m North and West.
10.35 a m South, East and West.
11.50 a m North and West.
1.15 p m South, East and West.
2.15 p m South.
2.35 p m North.
4.50 p m North and South.
5.15 p m North and West.
6.45 p m South, East and West.
8.00 p m North.

ANDREW SIMONSON, Postmaster.
WALTER EASSON, Mailing Clerk.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

PREPARE FOR DROUGHT.

By Arranging For Irrigation at a Critical Stage In the Crop's Growth.

Some of the experiment stations are giving considerable attention to studies regarding the amounts of water required by different crops for perfect development, as well as the best time and methods of applying it. It would be well to consider also the economy of water storage and irrigation on a small scale, as suggested by The Experiment Station Record. The Record very truly says:

A deficiency of rainfall during a comparatively short period at a critical stage of the growth of a crop—as, for instance, at the time of formation of seed—may result in serious reduction in yield and quality of crop or in total failure.

The most reliable safeguard against such a result is irrigation in some form. There is reason to believe that the systems of irrigation now so extensively and successfully practiced in the arid and semiarid regions may be employed in modified form and on a smaller scale with marked advantage on at least the more valuable farm lands of the humid regions of the United States.

In such regions there is usually little trouble in securing all the water needed for purposes of irrigation. By impounding the small streams and utilizing the springs which occur on almost every farm sufficient water might be stored at small expense to carry the crops safely over the one or two "dry spells" which are likely to occur during the growing season. The construction of extensive reservoirs and canals of course could not wisely be undertaken, but on a great many farms the topographical conditions are such that the small streams might be collected in reservoirs from which the water might be distributed by means of open ditches over a large area of the farm, or a portion of the flow of larger streams might be diverted and distributed by the same means in time of need. In fact, this kind of irrigation, especially in meadows, is already practiced to a limited extent in the eastern United States.

Such a system intelligently practiced would very largely eliminate the element of chance in farming operations and reduce the culture of the soil more nearly to a science. Besides affording greater security, it would permit of intensive cultivation and the widest diversification of crops. The latter is a matter of highest importance in those regions which are at present confined to the production of one or two staple crops, such as cotton, corn or wheat. Under this one crop system failure of the crop is a much more serious matter than under a system in which a variety of crops is grown.

Grasses and Forage Crops.

Nearly all over the western states there seems to be a general interest in the question of land improvement by clovering and getting much of the land into meadows and pastures. It is a shame that some systematic attention has not been given to our grasses, for herein must lie the salvation of a large portion of the western part of Kansas and Nebraska. There are varieties of grass said to do well in droughty regions, and a little experimentation along this line would seem sensible. Then the care of meadows and pastures should be encouraged. Most of the dairying and feeding sections in the west are not too heavily stocked, so that in any ordinary season the herbage is not only plentiful, but it has a chance to produce seed for its perpetuation, which cannot have but a marked effect for good on the pasturage. Many pastures are grazed in rotation, and the effects of such a system cannot be too highly estimated, as it allows the more tender and often most nutritious plants time to recuperate. This plan might be more generally adopted all over the country to advantage.

Where the pasturage becomes scanty through unavoidable causes it is a good plan to close the fields against stock for a time, to allow the grasses and forage plants to seed. By adopting such a method it is astonishing the good results that would follow in a short time should the weather be favorable.

Cutting Seed Potatoes.

In a paper submitted to the Kansas state board of agriculture a Wyandotte county farmer said:

Better results will ordinarily be secured from cutting seed potatoes as they are used than cutting them in advance. Where cut in advance they may be spread out thinly, and the cuts will dry up, or they may be dried up by plaster (gypsum), or they may be thoroughly mixed with dirt. The cutting I prefer to have done by hand. An active boy or girl, after two or three days' practice, will cut 20 bushels per day. It takes a smart man to cut 40 bushels of potatoes per day with a machine. I prefer to have large potatoes cut to single eyes. I have thoroughly tried Mr. Grenier's plan of planting whole potatoes, both large and small, and am decidedly of the opinion that, although it has a distinguished advocate, under our conditions it will not do.

The Weight of Hay.

Compact timothy hay requires about 500 cubic feet to weigh a ton (considerably more, perhaps 700, as it is brought from the field), but the quantity will vary with the pressure caused by the height of the mow and with the age of the grass when cut, ripe and stiff grass yielding less under pressure and requiring more in bulk to weigh a ton. Stiff coarse hay will be found to weigh less than fine and flexible hay, which will pack solid. The quantity we have stated is a fair average for well settled hay, says Country Gentleman.

CULTIVATION OF CORN.

Cross Bred Corn Produces Big Yields. Thick Seeding—Hills or Drills.

At the Illinois experiment station experiments with corn were conducted for a period of six years. As reported in a bulletin from this station, the tests made indicate the advisability of the selection of medium rather than either early or late maturing varieties, those with ears above the average, but not remarkably large in size, and those which combine as many good qualities as possible. But some of the most profitable varieties have been faulty in some respects. The largest yields of shelled corn have not been secured from varieties with the smallest cobs, or with deepest kernels, or, in all cases, with symmetrical ears. As a rule, it is not advisable to select for the main crop a variety which has been produced far north or south of the latitude in which it is to be planted. A small acreage of some early maturing variety may be profitably planted for use in the early autumn. Such varieties are also valuable if corn must be planted exceptionally late.

The results of experiments with cross bred corn suggest the importance of thorough trials of the practice of crossing desirable varieties. Uniformity of type is sacrificed, but in a large majority of the trials made at the station the yields from cross bred seed have been larger than those from the pure bred parent seed.

Contrary to the opinion and practice of the large majority of Illinois farmers, the results of the experiments as to thickness of planting, almost without exception, indicate that thicker planting than is ordinarily practiced will give larger yields of both corn and stalks. In five years out of six planting at the rate of at least four kernels per hill in the rows at the usual distances for planting in Illinois has given larger yields of corn than thinner plantings. In the exceptionally dry year, 1893, somewhat thinner plantings gave better results. The thicker planting produces smaller ears and reduces the average weight of the stalks. The result of all trials at the station clearly indicates that in average seasons, in central Illinois at least, a lessened yield may be expected if the number of stalks is less than three a hill.

In no year out of the six was any material difference shown in the yield of corn, whether planted in hills or drills, where an equal number of kernels was planted and the ground kept equally free from weeds.

The date of planting, within reasonable limits, has not materially affected the yield. If the ground was in equally good condition at the time of planting, less cultivation has usually been necessary for the later than for the earlier plantings. Uniformly shallow covering has been found somewhat better than deep covering. Shallow cultivation has uniformly given better results than has deep. Purposed root pruning has in all cases decreased the yield. It has not been proved that comparatively deep culture while the corn is small would be injurious. Unusually frequent cultivation has in some cases decreased the yield and in no case been profitable. No one implement has been shown to be clearly superior to all others. It is believed the best result can be secured with the smallest expenditure of time and labor by having the ground in good condition at the time of planting, beginning cultivation before grass or weeds have made much growth, and stirring the entire surface of the soil as nearly as practicable to the depth of not more than 2 or 3 inches, often enough to keep the surface well pulverized and to prevent the growth of weeds and grass.

Black Minorcas.

This breed of poultry is rapidly growing in favor in this progressive age of poultry culture as their good qualities are better known. They are of Spanish origin, but have been bred for many years in England. They are the largest nonsitting breed in existence and excel as egg producers, both in number and size of the eggs. They combine two points that render them specially desirable—viz, utility and beauty. They have large single combs, red face with pure white ear lobes, lustrous black plumage and are proud and majestic.

The American standard weight for Black Minorca cocks is 8 pounds and for hens 6½ pounds. They are very hardy, mature early, pullets begin to lay when 5 months old and continue through the winter. Their ability to fill the egg basket is recognized not only by the fancier, but by the practical farmer.

Things That Are Told.

Clover hay comes nearer to making a complete ration for stock than any other one article produced on the farm, says a Prairie Farmer correspondent.

The experiments of Professor King of Wisconsin go to show that "on good corn land the depth of plowing has nothing to do with the root habits of corn."

"Use manure and fertilizers to feed a sod and trust the sod to feed your crops, and you will never be disappointed," according to a correspondent of Country Gentleman.

Examination by chemists fails to find any important variation in composition of corn as determined by color, though some farmers believe the quality to be dependent on the color of the kernels.

It is reported that the nurserymen west of the Missouri claim marked advantages of deep work in plowing land intended for trees and plants.

Pride of the West potato is a flattish round red variety; very large; eyes deep, but few; quality fine; season, medium late; heavy cropper.

Western seed catalogues call the Monte Cristo the king of watermelons and make special claims for the two new muskmelons, True Tiptop and New Triumph.

Clark's Nonesuch sweet corn is commended by the originator as the best of 80 sorts which he has tried.

A Taste For Home.

Mrs. Uptodate—What makes you think Mrs. Nuwoman is so very domestic in her tastes?

Mrs. Lately—Well, for one thing, she never goes out anywhere. Why, she scarcely ever leaves her club.—Chicago Record.

Retribution.

Lady (in fourth story window as flowerpot falls)—Mercy, I believe I've killed that man!

Uncle Mose—Das serbes yo' jes' right fo' bein so careless. I'm glad yo' flowerpot is smashed.—New York World.

Evidently Disqualified.

"You say you are never sick?" inquired the impresario.

"I never had a sick day in my life," replied the lady who was ambitious to go on the operatic stage.

"Then, madam," replied the impresario, "I must discourage your hopes. You can never become a great prima donna."—Chicago Record.

Warned.

A negro passing under a scaffolding where some repairs were going on, a brick fell from above on his head and was broken by the fall. Sambo very coolly raised his head and exclaimed:

"Hello, you white man up dar! If you don't want your bricks broke, just keep 'em off my head."—Tit-Bits.

A Modest Musician.

Young Lady—You are a wonderful master of the piano I hear.

Professor von Spieler (hired for the occasion)—I blay aggombaniments sometimes.

"Accompaniments to singing?"

"Aggombaniments to gonversations."—New York Weekly.

He Would Need It.

Clara (to her little brother out in the hall)—Willie, what are you doing with Mr. de Sissy's coat?

Willie—I was only trying to put it on.

Clara—Well, you mustn't do that. Take it right off. He will need it himself in a minute.—Clothier and Furnisher.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP

THE OLDEST KNOWN FIRE ENGINE.

Facts Concerning Fire Engines, Ancient and Modern.

What is perhaps the oldest known fire engine for pumping water is mentioned in the Spiritalia of Hero, about 150 B. C. This engine had two single acting pumps, the plungers of which were worked by a single beam pivoted between the two. The streams united in a single discharge pipe, passing up a trunk in which was an air chamber, and out at a nozzle which could be turned in any direction. This description might stand for a great many forms of hand fire engines used even to the present day, writes Joseph Sachs in Cassier's Magazine. The early Romans appear to have paid some attention to fire extinguishing apparatus and had an organized fire brigade. Something like the more modern fire engine appears to have been brought out in the early part of the sixteenth century and is described as a "water syringe." This was mounted on wheels and worked by levers. Fire engines of this kind were apparently much used in Germany. In England during the latter part of the sixteenth century large brass syringes were employed, holding several quarts of water and operated by three men, two holding the syringe at each side with one hand and directing the nozzle with the other and the third operating the plunger. After having discharged the water the syringe was refilled from a cistern or well near the fire or from buckets. Later these water squirts were fitted to portable cisterns or tanks.

In the latter part of the seventeenth century a portable engine, mounted on a cistern or tank from which the water was drawn, was introduced in England by Newsham. This engine was in many respects similar to the modern hand fire engine and continued in use in England up to 1832. The Newsham engine was perhaps the first successful fire engine and really was the pioneer of the modern manually operated engines. The pumps were of various sizes and designs and were in most cases operated by levers. Various forms of engines similar to the Newsham engine continued in use as late as 1850.

How the Cat Falls.

A select company of the savants of Paris has been endeavoring to determine why it is that when a cat has to execute a fall it invariably falls upon its feet. To this end the society has subjected a subject to a series of falls from a height of some eight and forty inches. The drops have been made as awkward for the animal as science knew how, but the result has always been the same. In the course of its brief descent Grimalkin has always contrived a means to land neatly on all fours, with its tail at right angle. How does it do it? The cat's determination to keep its secret has baffled the closest inquiry. No less than 60 instantaneous photographs have been taken of as many phases of the chute. At a convenient distance from the finish the cat is seen revolving in itself, without any visible assisting force, and stopping in its revolution when it has got right side uppermost, and all that Parisian science can do is to abuse the cat for violating the laws of nature.

The editor of The Engineer, New York, having read about these researches resolved to make some original investigations on the same subject, but he did not meet with complete success. He is credited with saying at the close of his experience, "Some cats that we experimented with, being doubtless of weak minds, came down on their backs with resounding thumps."

Items About Oysters.

New York is the largest oyster consuming community in the world. Between Sept. 1 and May 1, according to a dealer's estimate, are consumed in the city alone on an average of 10,000,000 a day. Besides what are eaten from 10,000 to 20,000 bushels a day are shipped west. Besides this are shipped 6,000 barrels a week to Europe.

To handle and get to the consumer the millions of oysters are employed about 25,000 men. Besides being the biggest consumers of oysters New Yorkers are the consumers of all the best oysters. Nearly all the oysters that are shipped west from New York are opened in New York. In opening for the western trade several hundred men are employed. They get $1 a thousand. The record for oyster opening is 8,000 in ten hours.

Concerning Pins.

An industrious correspondent of The Home Journal has been collecting items in relation to pins. He says:

Thorns were originally used in fastening garments together. Pins did not immediately succeed thorns as fasteners, but different appliances were used, such as hooks, buckles and laces. It was the latter half of the fifteenth century before pins were used in Great Britain. When first manufactured in England, the iron wire of the proper length was filed to a point and the other extremity twisted into a head. This was a slow process, and 400 or 500 pins was a good day's work for an expert hand. The United States has the credit of inventing the first machine for making pins. This was in 1824. The inventor was one Lemuel Wellman Wright.

Four Leaved Clover.

This plant derived its significance from the fact that its four leaves are arranged in the form of a cross. Moreover, its comparative rarity and its very abnormality made it seem noteworthy or remarkable. If a person shall wear a bit of this plant, he can detect the presence of evil spirits. It also brings a good fortune. These are superstitions connected with this plant. It is also told that a two leaved clover enables a maid to see her future lover.

The Great Hunting Ground.

The Gran Chaco, or Great Hunting ground, merits its name, for it is, as described by Science, one vast forest and marsh extending 850 miles in length by 350 in breadth, in the northern portion of the Argentine Republic. Much of it is unexplored and almost inaccessible. Its sparse human inhabitants are savage and wandering tribes, still in the stone age, shy and treacherous.

Queer Things That Are Told.

In Greenland the "candlefish" is used as a lamp. It is about 6 inches long and burns for 15 minutes.

Astronomers search all over the world for spider webs. They are used for crosslines in telescopes.

In Armenia, 100 years ago, when a man had enough tea he placed his spoon across the cup to indicate that he wanted no more.

In Bondage.

Her eyes were wild, her hair was in disorder, her face was flushed, her hands were clinched. She was a deeply injured and desperate woman.

"Oh, cruel one," she cried in anguished tones, "I have borne with you too long! You have injured the very foundations of my being! Day by day you have tortured me, and yet I could not bear to give you up. When first we met, how your ease and polish attracted me! When you became my own, how my friends envied me! But your understanding is too small for my large soul. You are opposed to my advancing myself. You have injured my standing in society. If we had never met, I might have walked in peace. So now begone! We part forever."

There was a moment's convulsive breathing, a gritting of teeth and a sharp sigh. It was all over. By a supreme effort she had pulled off her new shoe.—London Tit-Bits.

Gone.

"Ha."

He was hissing through his clinched teeth.

"I have a rival," he muttered.

With a snort of baffled rage he fled from the house of the beautiful girl, thoroughly convinced in his own mind, although she had not told him, that the watered silk umbrella with the silver handle had already been stolen by another.—Detroit Tribune.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

PROPER SIZE OF BEEHIVES.

A Southern Apiarist Gives His Experience on This Subject of General Interest.

Apiculture is like some other professions in the way of progress, which seem to proceed, as it were, by a sort of ebb and flow. At one time it is ten frame hives, then "new idea" hives of a single story of 20, 30 or 40 frames, these to relegate to the rear to give place to hives of eight frames, and now these latter will most likely pass with the ebb for the flood tide to bring forward the ten frame hive again. A Georgia correspondent of The American Bee Journal, who in 1870 discarded the old box hive in favor of the ten frame Langstroth hive, gives his experience in hives as follows:

The ten frame Langstroth hive gave me good returns, but I wanted to do better, so when General Adair brought out his small pamphlet on his "New Idea Hive" I applied the "idea" to the Langstroth frame. Adair's frame was close fitting all around, something like a section. I made a dozen of these hives holding from 20 to 40 frames. These hives I worked exclusively for extracted honey, but when the season was over and the results summed up I found I got no better returns from them than I did from my ten frame hives.

For several years past I have been experimenting with the eight frame hive, and these experiments have taught me that there is a limit to hive space, modified somewhat by locality, which must be observed in order to obtain the more favorable results. In my locality the honey flow proper commences about the 1st of April and lasts till the middle of June, after which there is a dearth of nectar till the 1st of September, when the fall flowers appear. The bees in the eight frame hives would put the surplus in the sections in the second story and not leave enough in the brood chamber to keep up the working force of the colony for the fall pasture. The result was a deficiency of stores and a necessity to feed to enable them to pull through the winter. When spring came, they were weak, and by the time they built up the best of the honey season was over, but they did not so consider it and would proceed to cast off an abundance of unseasonable swarms.

Summing up my experience on the hive question, I am satisfied that, for most locations, a hive of nine or ten frames is as small as can be profitably used for either comb or extracted honey. By the way, I use a two story hive. The second story is devoted to either comb or extracted honey, and for my manipulation of hives I want a frame with a closed end top bar so as to be self spacing. For this reason I have long since discarded the old straight seven-eighth inch top bar.

Effects of Subsoil Plowing.

Professor Whitney, says a report from Washington, has been out on the drought parched prairies digging in the soil. He has discovered by careful analysis that the subsoil of Nebraska is practically as rich as the top soil, save that it has more clay. He has found that subsoil plowing guards against the evil effects of drought. Farmers who adopt subsoiling, or what is called intense farming, get good results even in years of drought. The subsoil holds the moisture and yields it up when most needed.

What the western farmer needs to be taught, says Prairie Farmer, is that no great improvement in the ancient art of plowing has been made in a good many centuries and that the time has come for him to stop tickling the surface merely and to go down into the base of the soil. If he goes on making the shallow furrows with plows, which harden the surface behind them and make every plow mark a ditch to carry the water off the field when the torrential rains come, he will go on losing his crops in the drought years, just as the western Nebraska farmers have lost their crops two years in succession. Already through the hints given by the agricultural department deep plowing has made some progress, and manufacturers report an extraordinary demand for subsoil plows.

Cultural Notes on Kaffir Corn.

A Stark county contributor to the Kansas Farmer writes:

There are two very essential points in raising a crop of Kaffir corn: First, not to plant too thickly; second, thorough culture. It will not pay to sow broadcast. I never experimented with any in that way, but a few days ago I rode six miles to see a field that was sown, and not more than one-fourth of the stalks had heads on. They were very small, and the fodder was short and poor in quality. Kaffir corn will do better than corn on poor land, but the richer the better for a large yield. Do not plant until the ground gets warm, so the seed will sprout quickly, as it will not come up until the ground gets warm. Lay off the rows three feet apart. Drill the seed so there will be one stalk every 8 or 12 inches. Keep the land free of weeds and well cultivated and you will harvest a crop of Kaffir corn in September or October.

New, Early and Prolific Peas.

The editor of The Rural New Yorker reports that the new early pea, Exonian, was tried at The Rural grounds last season. Planted April 19, the first picking was June 18. The Exonian excels in bearing uniformly well filled pods which average 2 inches long, filled with about five large wrinkled seeds. The vines grow about 2 feet high. But the Exonian is no better than the new Station, which is just as early and perhaps more prolific. There is no sweeter pea than the Paragon. The Admiral (vines 3 feet) is an extremely prolific intermediate. The pods are small, but well filled with from six to nine seeds.

Almost Phonetically Speaking.

The Telegraph Age tells how a telegraph editor in a Boston newspaper office wrote a note of remonstrance to the telegraph operator because the latter in his copy had entirely omitted the letters "f" and "k" where they should have appeared. The operator replied to this note as follows: "Mr. Editor—Mistaques are liable to happen in the best ov regulated phamilies and to typewriters as well. It is indeed a very unphortunate aphair, but the 'eph' and 'cay' phell out and are lost. This morning I called at the orphice ov the gentleman phrom whom I rent this outphit, but phailed to phind him in. In phact, the 'orphice cid' says he will not return phor phour or phive days. I do not lique the looks ov this variety of spelling myselph, but will get the specials aphter a phashion. I myselph consider this no joque, but a serious aphair. Phaithphully yours, J. Logan."

Dealing In Futures.

"You pay on publication?" asked the hungry poet.

"Yes," said the magazine editor.

"About when shall I look for a check, then?"

"How old are you now?"

"Forty."

"Oh, you're young yet," said the magazine editor. "Go home and cheer up. Your poem will appear on your eighty-seventh birthday!"—Atlanta Constitution.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

ONE LITTLE ELEPHANT.

The Lay of John Adolphus William Chubb, Who Dearly Loves to Bathe and Scrub.

To little John Adolphus Chubb
Your kind attention I invite.
Oh, how he loves to bathe and scrub
Each day at morn and eke at night!

Now, John Adolphus William Chubb,
A fine young elephant is he.
And when he's in his little tub
Oh, 'tis a pleasant sight to see!

HE LOVES IT SO.

His nurse, a motherly old thing,
No need to coax the rogue has she.
Adolphus, when he sees her bring
The water, trumpets in his glee.

Oh, how he loves the cold, cold stream
Descending on him in the tub!
He feels as if he'd like to scream—
He loves it so, does William Chubb.

And then, the evening's washing o'er,
Though he could wish it lasted still,
His nurse will say: "Come, come, no more!
You've had enough now, Master Will!"

So swift he's dried, his nightgown on,
A night cap tied upon his head,
And to the rattle's music John
Adolphus William goes to bed.

What a Ship's Flags Tell Us.

Every one who has watched a great ocean steamship coming into or going out of port has noticed that flags fly from nearly every masthead as well as from a flagstaff at her stern, yet few people understand that every one of those flags is hoisted for a special reason and tells something about the ship and her movements. A writer in St. Nicholas says it is easy to learn what the flags tell, for they mean the same things on all ships the world over, but first we must know the different kinds of flags.

A flag proper is rectangular, a triangular flag is called a pennant, and a triangular flag with the end notched out is called a burgee. A flag proper, with its end notched out, is called a broad pennant, and a very long narrow pennant is called a coach whip pennant.

First, then, the big national flag waving from the short staff at the stern tells in what country the ship is owned and registered. It tells her home. Then the national flag at the foremast head tells the country to which she is going. If it is the same flag as that at her stern, it tells that she is just getting home from a long journey at sea. Then at the mainmast head you will see a flag, or a pennant, or a burgee, which is not the flag of any nation, but has on it letters and symbols with which you are probably unfamiliar. That is her "house flag"—that is to say, the distinguishing flag of the company to which she belongs. If you spend much time on the sea or in seaport cities, you will learn many of these house flags by heart. Thus the Cunard line house flag is a red flag, with a golden lion in the center; that of the White Star line is a red burgee, with a single white star in the center; that of the Anchor line is a white burgee, with a red anchor in the center; that of the North German Lloyd is a white and blue flag, with a key and an anchor crossed in the center of a laurel wreath, and the American line, owning the two magnificent steamers New York and Paris that for a national flag now fly the stars and stripes, has for its house flag a white flag on which is a blue spread eagle.

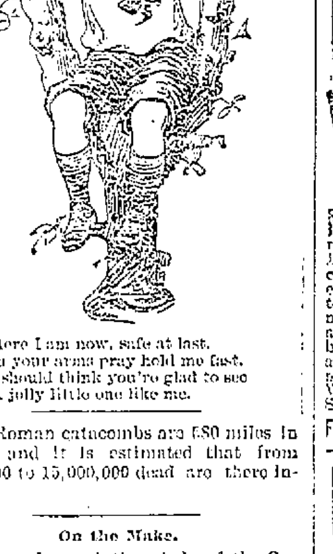
The company to which a steamship belongs is also indicated in many cases by the colors painted on her smokestacks. You may feel sure, for instance, that a steamer with tall red smokestacks topped with black and having two narrow black rings is a Cunarder; that those having black smokestacks with a white band near the top belong to the American line, and that a steamer with a cream colored smokestack, on each side of which is painted a red star, is one of the Red Star line.

A Cycling Note.

The true cyclist likes to ride not only in warm weather, but on cold and windy days. Go out before the wind, and the fast pedaling will quickly warm the blood. Then you can defy Boreas as long as you are on the move. But care should be taken that the gear is fast and shipshape. A stop to tighten a crank, adjust a bearing, screw up a pedal nut, slack off or take up the chain when the body is nicely warmed up may prove disastrous, remarks Golden Days.

Up In the World.

You look wintry, dear old tree.
Not a leaf on you I see.
But there seems a lovely seat
High up where your branches meet.



Here I am now, safe at last.
In your arms pray hold me fast.
I should think you're glad to see
A jolly little one like me.

The Roman catacombs are 580 miles in extent, and it is estimated that from 6,000,000 to 15,000,000 dead are there interred.

On the Make.

"I have learned the whole of the One Hundred and Nineteenth Psalm by heart," said Benny Bloobumper to his father's visitor.

"What is that for, Benny? So that people will give you a quarter to hear you recite it?"

"No. So that people will give me 50 cents not to."—Life.

A Bad Example.

Twickenham—That boy of mine has been hanging around a young ladies' seminary now for a month, and I don't like it.

Von Blumer—It hasn't hurt him any, has it?

Twickenham—Hurt him! Why, the youngster has learned to smoke cigarettes.—Brooklyn Life.

Prolonging the Agony.

The Composer—What qualifications have you for the leading role in my new opera?

The Tenor Applicant (proudly)—Well, ordinarily in death scenes I never die in less than 35 minutes.

The Composer—I engage you at once!—Chicago Record.

All Her Own Way.

Guest—Your cook seems to be a mistress of her art.

Mr. Brownstone (gloomily)—She's mistress of everything.—New York World.

THAT WAS DIFFERENT.

She Might Have Done It Herself, but Alice Was So Mean.

"I haven't seen you with Alice lately," remarked the girl whose roses matched her cheeks. "Is it that your street gowns do not harmonize, or can it be a matter of temper?"

"You have not seen us together nor will you," firmly replied the girl with the velvet sleeves. "It is not a matter of gowns, but of principle. Alice is a cat—a mean, spiteful, malicious cat."

"Humph! Her fur seems to be in very good condition, judging from what I saw."

"Don't tell me what you saw unless you met her in a high wind without a veil trying to be a Gibson girl. You didn't? Well, then, just listen while I tell you what she did."

"Dear me, I hope it is something very bad," fluttered the girl whose roses matched her cheeks. "I haven't been very well of late and the doctor says my system needs toning up."

"It is. You know that Jack Bittersweet has jilted Julia? I never could understand what he saw in her anyhow myself, but he kept her from poaching on other people's preserves, so"—

"She's taking it very hard too. The reason I know it is that she is making desperate efforts to secure Jim, and no girl who had not suffered a keen disappointment would!"—

"M'hm. Well, I was at Alice's when the news came that it was off. You know before he became engaged to Julia Jack used to divide his attention pretty evenly between Alice and myself. Well, I knew Alice, so I told her plainly that we ought to punish him for treating poor Julia so badly, as well as for having engaged himself to her in the first place. She demurred at first, but I talked her round by arguing that women should stand by each other. She is always talking about the sympathy of sex, you know, so she had to agree. We made a solemn compact then and there to snub Jack as he deserved."

"And did you?"

"Well, it was this way: After I got home I fell to thinking it over, and I began to feel sorry for poor Jack, especially as he might not, after all, have been to blame. Besides papa told me that he had been making a great deal of money lately. You know, a man with plenty of money is more apt to be led astray, and there was no knowing what he might do if I snubbed him severely. Finally I decided to send for him and give him a little—a—sisterly admonition."

"Of course."

"So the next morning I wrote him a note asking him to drop in for a cup of tea and a chat at 5 o'clock, when I would be alone."

"And did he come?"

"No. He replied that a previous engagement would prevent, but that he hoped to have the honor soon. Somehow I felt uneasy, so I went over to Alice's. I wanted to have her under my eye. It was about 4 o'clock, and the housemaid said she was out. There was a queer look in her eye, however, so I just told her that I would step in and get a book I had left on the library table the day before."

"Well?" breathed the other girl.

"Alice was there, and Jack was on the sofa beside her."

"Oh! Well, perhaps she was only giving him a little sisterly lecture."

"Humph! From the looks of things it was very different from the ones she gives her own brother. At any rate she fairly cowered under my look of righteous indignation."

"But—but you had written for him to come to see you."

"That was a very different matter," firmly replied the girl with the velvet sleeves. "I feel that I shall never be able to trust Alice any more."—Chicago Tribune.

The Secret of Longevity.

Reporter—How is it, my friend, that you have attained the remarkable age of 104?

Centenarian—I never worked before breakfast, sir.

Reporter—Indeed; then this is a fact worth remembering.

Centenarian—But there is another little fact I forgot to mention.

Reporter—What is it?

Centenarian—I never worked after breakfast either.—New York World.

A Money Making Scheme.

Friend—How are you doing now?

Scribbler—First rate. Rev. Mr. Saintlie and I have gone into partnership. Making money hand over fist.

"Eh? How do you manage?"

"I write books, and he denounces them."

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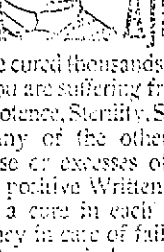
BE A MAN



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Ely's Cream Balm is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into the nostrils it is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.
50c ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, NEW YORK. 50c

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for Infants and Children.

MOTHERS, Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups, and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poisons?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher. That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

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Do You Know that one of the reasons for granting this government protection was because Castoria had been proven to be absolutely harmless?

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Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

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The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

P. P. P.
PRICKLY ASH, POKE ROOT AND POTASSIUM
Makes Marvelous Cures in Blood Poison Rheumatism and Scrofula

P. P. P. purifies the blood, builds up the weak and debilitated, gives strength to weakened nerves, expels diseases, giving the patient health and happiness where sickness, gloomy feelings and lassitude first prevailed.

For primary, secondary and tertiary syphilis, for blood poisoning, mercurial poison, malaria, dyspepsia, and in all blood and skin diseases, like blotches, pimples, old chronic ulcers, tetter, scald head, boils, erysipelas, eczema—we may say, without fear of contradiction, that P. P. P. is the best blood purifier in the world, and makes positive, speedy and permanent cures in all cases.

Ladies whose systems are poisoned and whose blood is in an impure condition, due to menstrual irregularities, are peculiarly benefited by the wonderful tonic and blood cleansing properties of P. P. P.—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Aug. 14th, 1893.—I can speak in the highest terms of your medicine from my own personal knowledge. I was affected with heart disease, pleurisy and rheumatism for 35 years, was treated by the very best physicians and spent hundreds of dollars, tried every known remedy without finding relief. I have only taken one bottle of your P. P. P., and can cheerfully say it has done me more good than anything I have ever taken. I can recommend your medicine to all sufferers of the above diseases. MRS. M. M. YEARY, Springfield, Green County, Mo.

PIMPLES, BLOTCHES AND OLD SORES CATARRH, MALARIA, KIDNEY TROUBLES and DYSPEPSIA
Are entirely removed by P.P.P.
—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium, the greatest blood purifier on earth.

ABERDEEN, O., July 21, 1891. MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: DEAR SIRS—I bought a bottle of your P. P. P. at Hot Springs, Ark., and it has done me more good than three months' treatment at the Hot Springs. Send three bottles C. O. D. Respectfully yours, JAS. M. NEWTON, Aberdeen, Brown County, O.

Capt. J. D. Johnston.
To all whom it may concern: I hereby testify to the wonderful properties of P. P. P. for eruptions of the skin. I suffered for several years with an unsightly and disagreeable eruption on my face. I tried every known remedy but in vain, until P. P. P. was used, and am now entirely cured. (Signed by) J. D. JOHNSTON, Savannah, Ga.

Skin Cancer Cured.
Testimony from the Mayor of Sequin, Tex.
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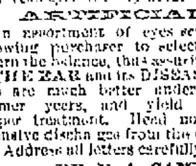

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are the most powerful, safe, sure and reliable Pill of this Kind in the Market. Most effective remedy in suppressed menstruation and all female troubles arising from it. Beware of Imitations and see that you get the Genuine Winchester's English White Lily Circle Brand Pennyroyal Pills, with White Lily in center of circle. Our box bears our signature, Winchester Chemical Co., on every side. Ask your Druggist. If he don't keep them he will get them for you. Don't take any substitute with similar sounding name, which some dishonest dealer will say is "just as good," on which he makes twice as much, or write direct to us and we will send them upon receipt of price, $2 by Mail, Postpaid. Send 6c. for Particulars.
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For Sale by ROBINSON'S DRUG STORES, and SCHULZE'S PHARMACY.

HE SITS BY THE DOOR

CAPTAIN ISAAC BASSETT AND HIS LONG SERVICE IN THE SENATE.

The Venerable Page Claims to Be Writing a Book of Reminiscences—His Set Ways. He Is Always Mentioned In the Appropriation Bills—Other Senate Employees.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Captain Isaac Bassett has been in the employ of the United States senate since December, 1831—63 years. He holds the record and it is likely to remain unchallenged, for in these days of rotation in office very few men have the opportunity to grow gray in public service. There is a good deal of humbug about old Isaac Bassett. He is of such picturesque figure and unique experience that the people who write of Washington surround his name from time to time with a halo of romance, and it is an open question whether the people who visit the capitol during the session of congress pay more attention to the vice president of the United States or the old man who acts as chief of the senate pages. Assistant doorkeeper is the resounding official title of Captain Bassett, but chief page is his occupation and the measure of his capacity is found in the fact that he entered the senate chamber as a page 63 years ago, and today he is still a page. The truth about Bassett is that he is a rather narrow old man whose father was a workman for the senate and who came into service as a page or errand boy. The pages of 1831 were not the pampered, well dressed little fellows of 1894. They were not petted and privileged, and they did not draw $2.50 a day for running after copies of bills and reports and getting occasional glasses of water for thirsty statesmen. There were two pages in 1831, and their pay was $1.50 a day. This was excessive pay for errand work, and it was probably justified, like the excessive wages of the page boys today, on sentimental grounds. The pages of 1895, as a rule, have widowed

CAPTAIN BASSETT TAKES A PINCH OF SNUFF.

mothers dependent on them for support. The senate is a very sentimental, soft hearted body where sugar and iron and coal are not concerned.

Webster Took Him on His Knee.

Captain Bassett, as I said, was the son of a man who kept the old senate chamber (now the supreme court room) in order, or, as Bassett himself now explains it, "I had charge of the senate chamber." The young Bassett used to play about the senate chamber when he was 10 years old, and several of the senators took a kindly interest in him. One of these was Daniel Webster, and Captain Bassett claims that he can still remember the morning of the great speech of Webster in reply to Hayne because Senator Webster on that morning took the little Bassett on his knee and spoke kindly to him. Probably at this time the elder Bassett, as is the habit of fathers in the government service, was scheming to get his son on the salary roll. At any rate, in the next year Mr. Webster asked the boy if he wanted to be a page and persuaded the senate to make the necessary appropriation for his employment. Naturally Captain Bassett reveres the memory of his early patron, and he does not hesitate when he expresses any opinion at all to say that there are no orators today like those of half a century ago. Captain Bassett, however, is not much given to expressing opinions. He is shrewd enough not to open his mouth very wide. But, like the owl, he looks exceedingly wise on all occasions.

Of course long and faithful service brought promotion. No one probably ever thought of removing Bassett. There may have been the same fierce desire for offices under the senate 50 years ago that there is today, but there was not the same disposition to turn out partisans or nonpartisans to make room for political workers. Iconoclasts like Wolcott and Dubois are peculiar to this day and generation in the senate. So Bassett continued to fulfill the duties of a page long after he had passed the age limit until he became as much a part of the senate chamber's furniture as the desks, or the chairs, or the old ivory gavel. Then as a mark of special honor, in recognition of his faithfulness, his name was inserted in the appropriation bill, and there it remains today. And so long as the salary of his place is appropriated for Isaac Bassett no vandal secretary of the senate can disturb the old man in his place, and no sergeant-at-arms can touch him. Isaac Bassett is one of the few employees of the government who is independent of his superior officers.

His Reminiscences.

In his long experience in the senate Captain Bassett has witnessed some of the most celebrated debates and some of the most memorable scenes in the history of the American congress. If he had the power of description, he could unfold a story of amazing interest. But then if he had that descriptive power he would not have been contented to remain a senate page for more than half a century. So many people, however, have said to him that he ought to be able to furnish valuable and interesting contributions to the personal history of statesmen of the past generation that the old man has been led into the promise that he would write a book of reminiscences. That promise was given 10 or 12 years ago. Every little while some one asks the captain how the book is getting on, and he shakes his head very mysteriously and says that he expects to publish it before very long. No one has ever seen the first sheet of the captain's manuscript, and so the Bassett reminiscences have come to be a byword in Washington.

In personal conversation Bassett usually refuses to talk about any of his heroes. He surrounds them with mystery, shaking his head ominously with an expression which is intended to mean, "I could tell some things if I would." But beyond the fact that Webster and Clay were great speakers; that Clay used snuff persistently and that Webster and Douglas drank too much he has nothing for the public ear. He will not even identify the desks which were used by these great men. He claims that he can distinguish them by private marks and that he has a record which refreshes his memory when that is necessary, but he is afraid that if the visitors to the senate chamber knew which desk was used by Webster they would chip pieces from it for relics. There is no doubt that Webster's desk is on the senate floor, and so are all the other desks which were put in use about 60 years ago. There were 50 of these mahogany desks originally.

Snuff In the Senate.

Captain Bassett has a number of souvenirs of his service, but the most notable of these is the snuffbox of gold which was presented to him by the senators on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his appointment as a page. He delights in explaining that he acquired the taste for snuff taking by following the example of Henry Clay. In those days snuff was kept for the use of senators in a box which stood on a shelf near the presiding officer's desk. Mr. Clay never brought his own snuffbox with him to the senate for fear that if it was before him he would take too much. He usually called one of the two pages when he wanted a pinch. Or if they were busy he would walk down the aisle of the chamber, sometimes in the middle of a speech, calmly take his snuff and return to his place. The senate still provides snuff for its members. Regularly each year appears in the report of the expenses of the secretary of the senate, "For five pound jar Barnum's mixture snuff for use of United States senate, $3." Most of this snuff is consumed by Captain Bassett, but his gold snuffbox is always at the service of senators, and one or two of them—notably Senator Morrill—still take a pinch from it occasionally.

Captain Bassett's little peculiarities include more than snuff taking. He dresses invariably in black out of respect for the senate. He has two suits of clothing made each year. One is a frock suit of black broadcloth, and it is always shining and spotless. The other suit is lighter in weight and is for summer use. The coat is of black alpaca, and with this he wears a white vest. The captain's hair is long and silky. Every morning he comes to the senate barber shop and has it dressed. The barber brushes it straight down the back of his head to a point about an inch above his standing collar. There the straight fall is broken into a regular wave. Every hair follows exactly the direction of its fellows. This coiffure the captain preserves throughout the day. Not even the oldest member of the senate can say that he ever saw Bassett's hair rumpled. Supporting the dignity of the senate is Bassett's chief duty. Another is to keep the pages on one side of the vice president's rostrum in order. A third is to meet the clerk from the house or the private secretary from the executive mansion bearing a message to the senate and to announce him to the presiding officer. It is in this occupation, where he spreads his long legs compasslike and ducks his venerable head, saying hoarsely, "A message from the president of the United States!" that he is most familiar to the public.

He Controls the Clock.

His most unique performance is on the last day of the short session when the hour of noon approaches. At five minutes before 12 o'clock Captain Bassett walks down the aisle of the senate bearing a long pole and pokes the hands of the big clock back 10 or 15 minutes. Now congress does not expire at noon by the senate clock. It expires at midday. No court has ever passed on the question, but it would not surprise a great many people who have seen Captain Bassett go through this absurd performance if some act of congress of great importance was some day invalidated by the supreme court because it was signed by the president after midday of March 4.

The salary which Captain Bassett draws for performing the onerous duties which I have described is $3,092 a year. That is not at all bad, and yet, considering the fact that the captain does not come in for the "extras" which are distributed so freely among the senate clerks, it is by comparison not excessive. The sergeant-at-arms draws $4,500 and the secretary of the senate $5,806. And each of these officials has perquisites. For example, Secretary Cox draws a regular amount from the contingent fund for the hire of horse and carriage to take messages to the president, while the clerks who go to the White House with those messages travel in the cars. But then every one in the senate employ gets as much out of Uncle Sam as he can. The senate librarian, for example, has been drawing $1,000 a year for many years, in addition to his salary of $2,200, for preparing an index which is never published. Hardly a year passes that $4,000 or $5,000 is not given to employees for "index" or other work done during regular office hours. And with few exceptions an annual sum of $30,000 or $40,000 is given as "an extra month's pay" to men who under the general law usually receive 12 months' salary for six months' work.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

An Earthquake on Wheels.

For the benefit of those who have never seen a rotary snowplow it can be simply described as an elongated box car carrying a windmill on the front end. This wheel is about 10 feet in diameter and fitted on its face with knives or fans set at an angle like the fans of a windmill. The backs of these knives are turned over in the form of a trough, slightly curved, and as the snow slides in through the cutter it is carried up and thrown from an opening just back and above the rim of the wheel. Any one who has seen a blower pumping air can understand the working of the rotary. They both operate on the same principle. In the latter snow instead of air is drawn backward between the jaws and projected from the funnel. When feeling well and turned against work of its liking, a steam rotary picks up the offending snow and hurls it into the next township.

The rotary carries its own operating plant, but is propelled by a locomotive coupled on behind. By means of a whistle the man who handles the fan signals the engineer when to back or fill or break away. The combination of noises which greet the visitor boxed up inside the rotary is something appalling. An earthquake on wheels would be a mild comparison. There is a hiss of steam, shrieking of whistles, and the rumble and rattle of machinery which causes the entire fabric to tremble and dance on the rails. Then, as the whirling knives carve their way foot by foot into the frozen drifts, there comes a horrible, crunching, crumbling sound, as if some strong jawed man somewhere in the fan was eating dry toast with his mouth open. Small rocks click once as they strike the metal and then go whizzing through the funnel and strike the opposite bank.

THE ONLY OSCAR.

Oscar Wilde never was much of an admirer of the Marquis of Queensberry rules.—Washington Post.

Oscar Wilde continues to prove that he can give the American advertiser points in the art of publicity.—Washington Star.

If Oscar Wilde and the Marquis of Queensberry come together, will it be an epigrammatic contest or one under the marquis' rules?—Cincinnati Tribune.

The decent world will share with the Marquis of Queensberry the regret that dueling is not allowed in England, and that he and Oscar Wilde cannot be permitted to fill each other with lead without befouling the wholesome air of the universe with their filthy recriminations.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Oscar Wilde is in no ambitious mood to meet the author of the Marquis of Queensberry rules. He entertains an æsthetic contempt of the prize ring. His tastes are altogether too refined to be corrupted by contact with the noble plebeian who seeks to meet him to punch his head.—Detroit Journal.

CHILDREN.

The education of delicate, nervous children may be neglected until the age of 5 or 7 without danger of duncehood.

Teething children may be relieved of convulsions by being immersed in a warm bath with cold cloths on their heads.

The practice of frightening little children in order to make them quiet has in some cases resulted in convulsions and death.

Bear in mind that you are largely responsible for your child's inherited character and have patience with faults and failings.

If the children want pets, pray indulge them, but insist upon their taking sole charge of them as well as giving them the best of care.

Those who teach young children should speak to them properly, not lisping or using silly words, for they can understand sense better than nonsense.—Good Housekeeping.

CUPID'S MISSION.

It was in staid old Providence that a couple met, fell in love, courted, named the day and were married, all in one hour.

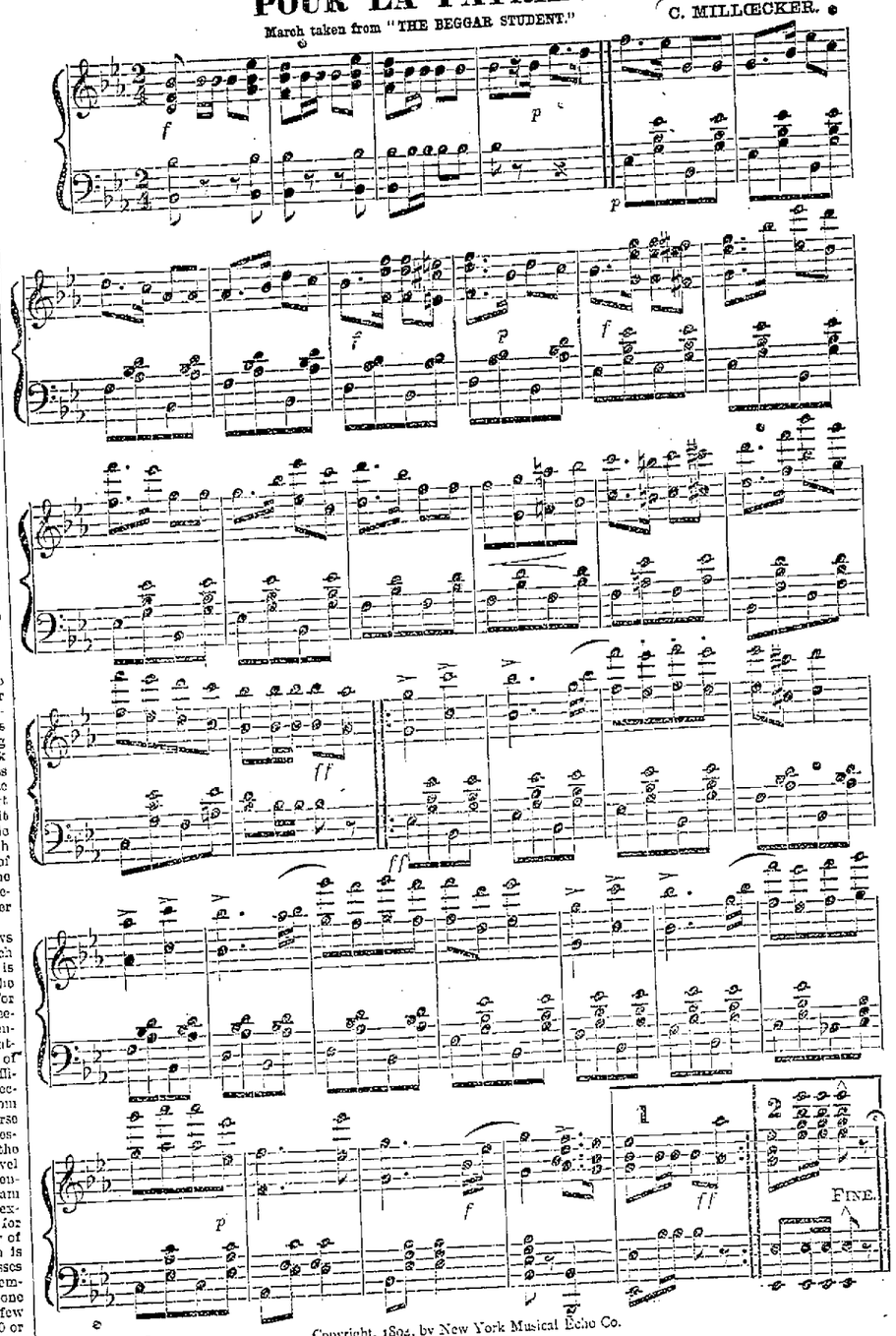
The joy bells rang in Laporte, Ind., a few days ago for the wedding of August H. Merrike, aged 91, to a woman of 50, whom he had been courting for 30 years.

Ben Hollis and Angeline Conrad of Mason county, Ky., were wed recently at the respective ages of 80 and 45. The groom silenced the objection of a former wife's children by giving them 40 acres of land apiece.

POUR LA PATRIE!

March taken from "THE BEGGAR STUDENT."

C. MILLŒCKER.



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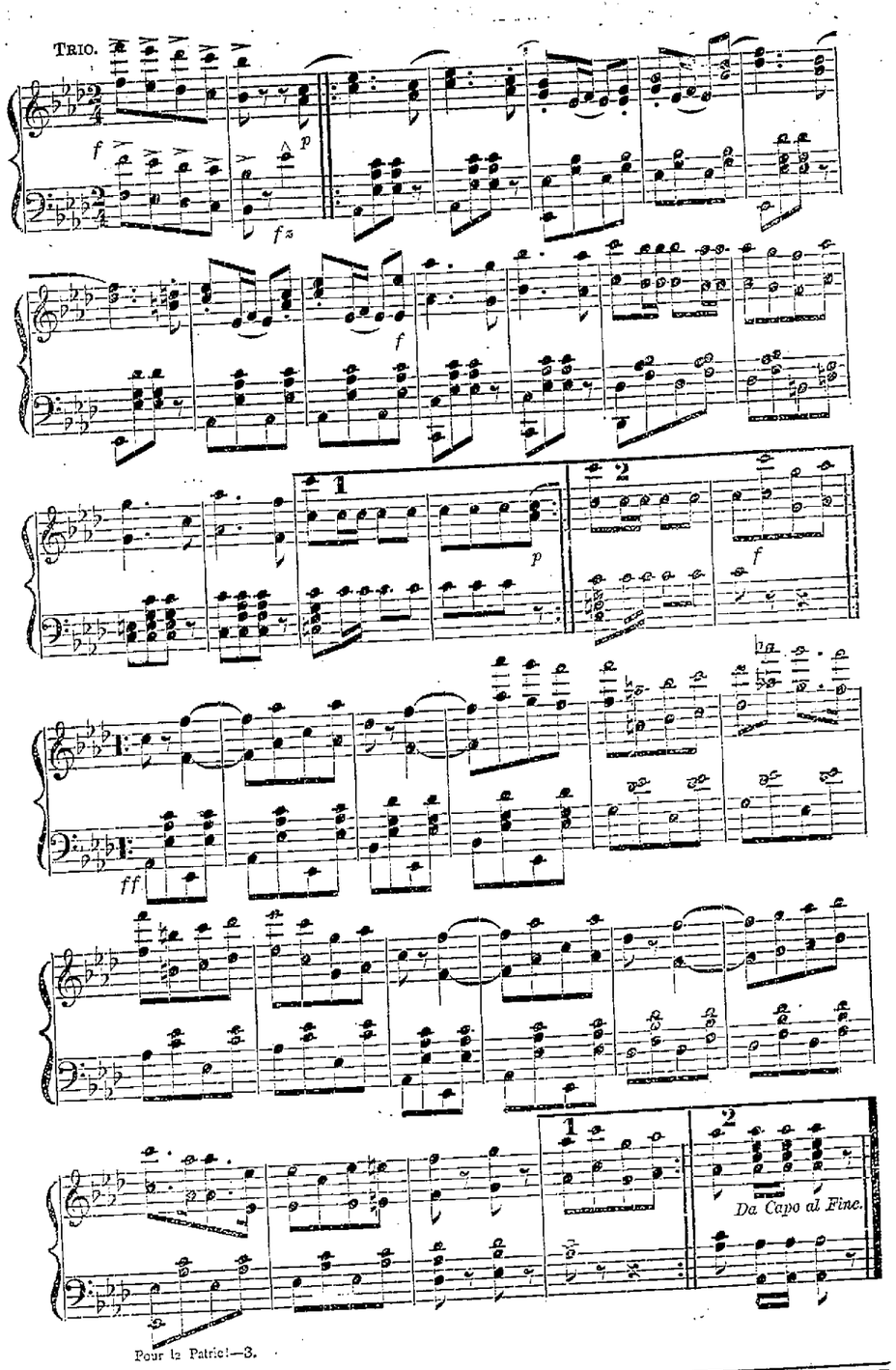


Pour la Patrie!—3.

GOWNS AND JACKETS.

PANELS SEEN ON SOME OF THE LATEST SKIRTS.

New Linens With Silk Finish Will Be Used For Blouses—English Short Coats Have Caught the Popular Fancy—Vests and Chemisettes.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, March 25.—It will be a pleasant bit of news to many ladies that panels are shown in some of the newest and handsomest gowns. The circular skirt is the rule, but there are times when one longs to see a break in the monotony, and that is given us now. Not every dress will have them, but every dress may have them if the owner so elects. There was a very handsome wide waled black diagonal dress made with a flaring skirt which fit-

THE NEW PANELED SKIRTS.

ted smoothly across the front and sides. In the back were set four panels of black velvet brocade between folds of the dress material. The waist was a spencer in the back and had a double breasted front with a yoke of the brocade bound with fur. The large sleeves also had insets in the form of puffs, which extended down to below the wrist, making one-half of the sleeve. This gown was one remarkable among many others. The panels in the back were shown in two other suits—one of swivel taffeta, with black and blue shot velvet as panels and accessories. The other was a very light tan broadcloth, with roseda green velvet as the combination. There was a very short but full cape to match this dress made of the tan cloth, with velvet facings and collar.

The other model gown was a rich dinner or reception dress of pale blue moire and dark blue velvet, with silver embroidery. The back of the skirt was laid in heavy natural folds. The front breadths were of the velvet, and a panel of the moire overlaid that, bordered with a single line of enameled spangles. In the panels thus made and on the waist there were rich patterns of silver embroidery. The waist was cut pointed both front and back and made without any draping or lace, the velvet lying close to the neck. The puffed sleeves were of faille to match the moire. There were two lines of the embroidery down the back to a point, starting from the shoulders.

One or two new gowns were shown made of taffeta plisse, which is a sort of crepon effect. Another novelty in silks is a taffeta glace damas, which shows chene figures. This quaint silk appears to have gotten all kinds of effects together in one fabric. It is very beautiful. There is a new line of large plaids of strong taffeta ground with woven stripes, and these are intended for waists and to wear without wraps when the weather shall admit of it. Besides the silk waists there will be very many of these dressy garments of the new linens, with the glossy silk effect. These have quite as rich and handsome an appearance as the silk ones, and these will launder well, while silk is not expected to. This linen is very wide, so that sleeves can be cut without piecing. One pattern had a lace insertion design thrown up on the surface as though the lace had been sewed on it. The ground was a hazy blue, and the lace pattern over this was very effective. The drillings and ducks are exceptionally handsome and come in useful tints and colors. Flax color is one of the newest and best. There is a sort of herringbone and a chevron twill in flax, ecru and indigo and a wide wale twill that is as refined as the finest herringbone or chevron in wool goods. Many of these will be made with norfolk folds and stiffened self belts, and these are intended to wear under English jackets.

These English short jackets have caught popular fancy at once. They are made of light and close checks, either tweed, shepherd's plaid or cheviot. Some are made of heather mixtures. The shape varies but little. There are always the cutaway front, the flat rolling collar and the vest. The vest may be of the same material or of some other, but the vest matching the jacket, with a faced rolling collar, is the most stylish. With these jackets the white linen cuffs, collar and chemisette are de rigueur.

Another stylish English jacket has the sprung skirt set on, though the seams appear to extend from the waist to the bottom. The collar is flat and rolling and the front rounded away over the vest.

Sleeves to these jackets may be gigots or falling puffs, but they should not be too large, or they would destroy the effect of

JACKETS FOR EARLY SPRING.

the walking jacket, which depends upon its natty fit for its special style. A very jaunty fancy for young ladies is a snugly fitting waist to match the whole suit, tailor finished and closing invisibly. Over this is a figaro jacket of the same without sleeves, tailor stitched and finished with two gold clasp buttons. The collar rolls quite deeply and is faced with velvet to match the color, but in a much darker shade.

OLIVE HARPER.

His Generosity.

Charlie's Mother—Charlie is generous to a fault.

Charlie's Girl—Well, I guess I'm not a fault, then.—Detroit Free Press.

IN THE STEERAGE.

An Eventful Voyage Across the Atlantic In a Great Ocean Liner.

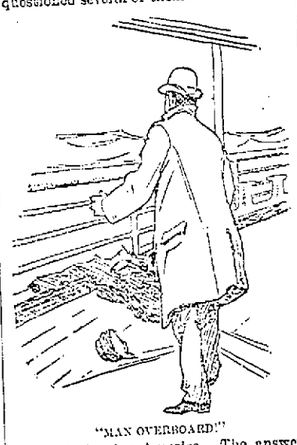
[Special Correspondence.]

LIVERPOOL, March 18.—Crossing the Atlantic in the dead of winter as a steerage passenger is no joke. I did it and am here in London recovering. Mind you, I don't say that we steeragekes were treated badly. On the contrary, we were treated very well, but no treatment, however soothing, can counteract the effect produced upon one by the rolling and tossing in frightful, heavy storms and the breathing of foul air which must necessarily collect in the steerage because of the impossibility of opening up hatchways and portholes during bad weather. I got aboard in the latter part of February and found, much to my surprise, that I was to have a great many roommates, so to speak. There were nearly 200 of us. Among us were a lot of English sailors, the crews of three sailing ships, who had just been paid off in New York. To these hardy fellows the taking of a steerage passage was a luxury—a sort of Pullman sea journey, with a Delmonican attachment. It was a sight to see them devouring the soft tack and fresh meat. I used to watch and wonder, for I was hardly able to touch anything because of the closeness of the air. I had many talks with them. They seemed to take to me, and they spun for my benefit unswallowable yarns about all the lands, or, to be more correct, about all the waters of the world. They had the most intimate acquaintance with long distances of any class of travelers I have ever met. From the easy way in which they spoke of being now in London or Liverpool, now in Calcutta, or now in New York or San Francisco, a listener unacquainted with the names of these places would imagine that it was possible to dine in one of them and sup in the other on the same day.

One of them especially was a most interesting character. His name was Mylos Hand, and he hailed from Liverpool. He had followed the sea for 20 years and knew of hardly anything save ports, the ways of sails, winds and waters, grogshops and how to sing and dance. He was the ideal English sailor, the type that Marryat immortalized. In person he was like and wiry of frame, good looking of face and had blue, well opened eyes. The eyes of sailors are always well opened. The looking out and the continual watching causes this.

When we were four days out, I got up a concert and put Myles' name first on the programme. The writing of this programme was a great bother to me because of the rolling of the ship. When it was finished, Myles got some mustard in lieu of mucilage from the steward and plastered it up. Then he stood off and looked at his own name admiringly. I had put him down for a baritone solo.

Toward the end of the voyage, when the men were somewhat over their sickness and beginning to be able to get about, I questioned several of them as to the reason



"MAN OVERBOARD!"

for their leaving America. The answer that almost all of them gave me was food for a great deal of reflection. It was this: That America was no fit place for a workingman to live in; that its vaunted and much talked of freedom was a lie; that when laboring men were struggling for the right to live they were shot and crushed down by the military with more merrilessness and for less provocation than they would be under the most despotic and ruthless government in Europe. This was the substance of what they said. I am sorry if any of the readers of this letter will take offense at what I have just written. If they do, I can only say that before I left New York the editor asked me to find out why the steerage passengers were leaving the country, and I am merely the reporter of a fact. Of course it is only just to say that two or three of the Irishmen were only going over on a visit for a month or so to Ireland. When I talked to them, they told me that they liked America, but that it wasn't anything near so good a place to live in as it was some years back.

The first day we were out a steerage passenger committed suicide by jumping overboard. He was an Irishman born in Tyrone, and his name was Patterson. He was booked right through from Chicago to London, and from what I could gather had belonged at one time to the queen's life guards. He was an intelligent, fine looking man. Not a minute before he committed the act I was talking to him on deck. We walked together from aft toward the hatchway of the steerage. Arriving there, I climbed down the stairs, while he turned to walk over to the rail on the port side. I had hardly got to the bottom of the stairs when I heard the cry on deck, "Man overboard!" Up I rushed again, and I saw a fur cap and greatcoat lying near the rail. At once I knew it was the man I had been talking to. By the time things were ready to lower a boat we were ten miles at least from the place where the man had jumped overboard; also there was a great danger of the boat itself swamping. As a last resort we stemmed slowly back with a man aloft on the lookout, and then we went back to our course.

From the standpoint of a student of human nature the trip was full of profit, but I was glad when we came in sight of the coast of Ireland. The steerage may be all right in the summer time, but in the winter it is a hard experience. I'd sooner go before the mast, where a man can get a square chance at the good, strong air. Of the two hardships this one is the lesser—that is, if a man be used to ocean traveling.

BART KENNEDY.

Rough on the Old Man.

She—The bride nearly fainted during the ceremony, and it was all her father could do to support her.

He—And yet I believe he has managed to support both of them since the ceremony.—Brooklyn Life.

WITH BLUE RIBBONS.

TEMPERANCE WORK OF FRANCIS AND NED MURPHY.

The Incident That Changed the Elder Murphy's Career—Headquarters of the Blue Ribbon Movement—A Series of Remarkable Meetings.

[Special Correspondence.]

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 26.—From the newspaper accounts it seems apparent that "General" Ned Murphy is causing as great a sensation with his blue ribbon temperance movement in Connecticut this winter as his father, Francis Murphy, did in what is known as the southern tier of counties of New York state some 20 years ago.

There is no doubt but the Murphy meetings of those days were the most extraordinary gatherings ever held in this section before or since, though, as I was told at the time, not at all in advance of his meetings held the same year in some other places. Francis Murphy was a New Englander by adoption, if not by birth, and at the time he was converted to prohibition was living somewhere in Maine, if I remember aright. The manner of his conversion was dramatic enough. He drank too much one day, had a difficulty with some one and threw his opponent down stairs, either killing or seriously injuring him. For this Murphy, upon trial, was sent to prison for a term. During his incarceration he decided to devote himself henceforth to urging men not to drink whisky. He believed he could find a new way of persuading them if he studied the problem long enough, and he devoted most of his waking hours to that end until his release. The result was the devising of the famous blue ribbon and individual pledge campaign.

All earlier temperance movements had had a pledge accompaniment, but the plan was for the signers to affix their names to a long list, which was then kept in the possession of the lecturer or some temperance society. Murphy's plan was for each signer to keep his own pledge, and he had thousands of cards bearing the words of the pledge printed. Then he added the notion of each signer wearing a bit of blue ribbon in his buttonhole "for identification," he used to say, and backed up by the reformer's really eloquent pleas the pledge and the ribbon made wonderful progress wherever he took them. In no section was the blue ribbon movement a greater success than in the southern tier. This city was for a long time the headquarters of the campaign, and here he made a number of recruits, who afterward became his lieutenants. One of the most promising of these was Billy Maxwell, whose name will be recognized by persons in many sections who took part in the blue ribbon crusades of the seventies.

After Murphy had covered the immediate vicinity of Elmira he went a little farther north, making his headquarters for weeks at Spencer, a little place of a few hundred inhabitants, but so situated at a railroad junction as to be easily reached from nearly every direction. There, in a Methodist camp meeting grove, Murphy held a blue ribbon camp meeting lasting two weeks, and although it was in the summer time, when the farmers were at their busiest, they turned out in great numbers every day of the meetings. People from towns five and ten miles away also flocked to the gatherings daily, some coming by train from the converging valleys and some in all sorts of vehicles over the hills. At no day during the entire fortnight was the attendance much less than a thousand, and on the two Sundays the throng was immense, being variously estimated at from 3,000 to 10,000. Probably the latter figures were too large, as the former were undoubtedly too small. Certainly no such crowds of people had ever before been seen in quiet Spencer, and if they had gone there expecting to buy food when mealtime arrived there would have been a famine, for the regular hotel resources of the place were limited to one small tavern. However, there was no suffering, for nearly every one carried a lunch basket, and temporary eating houses were erected in the grove for the improvident.

The meetings had not been under way long before the demand for blue ribbon outran the supply, and by the close of the first week nine-tenths of the residents of Spencer—men, women, boys, girls and babies—were wearing the little azure knots. Not to wear the "identification" badge was to confess yourself opposed to the whole scheme, and that was to be ostracized. From Spencer in each direction the fervor spread. The young ladies of the little town and its vicinity were organized into corps of assistants, whose duty it was to affix the ribbons to the newly signed, working in relays, one set beginning where another set, exhausted with their labors, left off. I do not dare to say how many persons put on the blue ribbon during that meeting at Spencer. My memory is that the number was expressed in four figures. Certainly there were thousands. At Van Etten'ville, a hamlet two or three miles away, the tavern keeper himself became a blue ribboner and rolled his whisky and beer "in the wood" out into the road, where he knocked in the heads of the kegs and barrels, and the malt and spirituous liquors ran out into dusty highways to be drunk up by the hot summer sun instead of by thirsty human beings.

"General" Ned, who is now leading the Connecticut crusade, was with his father at Spencer, his business being to sell photographs of the elder Murphy and to smile on the newly converted blue ribboners. He was a lad of not far from 20 then, and apparently a right good fellow too.

CHARLES APPLEBEE.

Reconstruction of the Dinornis.

One day in the year 1839 "a fragment of a large bone like a marrow bone in appearance" was brought to Owen by a farmer, who had obtained it from a native of New Zealand. It had been described by the native as the bone of a great eagle, but Owen assured the owner that it could not have belonged to any bird of flight and rather resembled the femur of an ox.

Further examination convinced him that it belonged to the skeleton of a gigantic wingless bird, and by the method of Zadig he reconstructed this bird, which no living man had ever seen, and which differed from all other known animal species living or extinct. A paper was printed containing a description of the hypothetical biped, copies of which were distributed over New Zealand, and search was made for its remains in all directions.

After some years parcels of bones began to come in, and finally "the whole skeleton was brought over to this country." This, as Sydney Smith observed, was Owen's magnum bonum, for it proved to be what those wonderful eyes of his had seen across the centuries and through the whole diameter of the globe.—Academy.

THE POET RANCHMAN.

Larry Chittenden and His Home Down by the Rio Grande.

[Special Correspondence.]

ANSON, Tex., March 26.—His legal name is William Lawrence Chittenden, but his friends call him familiarly Larry. He is 33 years of age and has brushed up against the world, but he has not been spoiled in the least by such contact. His birthplace is the beautiful mountain town of Montclair, N. J. Rather early in life he went into the mercantile business, but he found after awhile that he was not fitted for it, and like a rational being he quit it. One summer, just for a sort of diversion, he played at being book agent, and in the course of his peregrinations he managed to accumulate $500. Through the generosity of a rich uncle Larry came into possession in 1887 of a large ranch situated near this town, where he now resides in bachelor comfort. He goes north nearly every summer for two or three months and occasionally makes a trip to Europe. His ranch is six miles one way by four the other, which gives an immense grazing area for his large herd of high grade Poled Angus, Hereford and native cattle, not to mention between 200 and 300 head of horses and mules. About 200 acres of this tract are under cultivation. All these years Larry has been woeing the muses, and it must be said he is getting on very intimate terms with them indeed. During the long winter evenings, sheltered against the fierce blasts of the raging norther, he sits cozily in his den, surrounded by his books and pictures and curios and trophies of the chase, and works out into metrical form his dainty fancies and virile thoughts. Texas people of all classes are very fond of Chittenden. He is frank, jovial, whole souled and sympathetic, and these are the qualities that "go" in Texas "down by the Rio Grande."

At social functions in the larger towns, at cowboy tourneys, on hunting expeditions, everywhere, he is in demand. He can sing a song, tell a good story, recite a pathetic dialect poem and if necessary play the role of a carpet knight with equal grace and facility. He is in love with all out of door activities, and exposure to the ardent southern sun has given his face a healthy bronze tint that is the envy of many of his palefaced confreres of the north.

Chittenden has a romantic side that is positively refreshing. He has had a number of curious adventures and exploits which he is fond of relating in his quiet, unassuming way. In the summer of 1891, at Spring Lake, N. J., at the risk of his own life, he rescued two New York young women from drowning. Other similar stories are told of his good deeds and gallantries. But it is as a poet that I wish to speak more definitely of Larry Chittenden. His "Ranch Verses," published about two years ago, has passed through two editions, and a third edition, revised and enlarged, has just come from the press. This represents a remarkable sale for a first book of poems and indicates that his work touches a popular chord. Critics at home and abroad have with one accord given him the most flattering notices. The Review of Reviews says: "The ballads and character sketches have the genuine ring. They are worthy of a place beside those of Riley, Field, Harte and Miller."

The distinguishing thing about Chittenden's poems is atmosphere. He is not archaic or profound or tediously sentimental. On the other hand, he is simple and direct and magnetic. After reading a few pages in his latest work, you say to yourself here is an unaffected soul; here is a man who has felt and seen life as the average man feels and sees it. You do not expect any fairy filigree of setting to his natural outflow of fancy, no forced witcheries of phrase, no cloying sweetness of jingle. And, as I say, he provides the atmosphere always, whether he is exalting the virtues of his old friend, "The Majah Green," describing the beauties of "The Maine Coast," praising "The California Girl" or penning a rhapsody "To a Dallas Lady."

Here and there the poet voices a little homely philosophy, in quaint guise, as where he says:

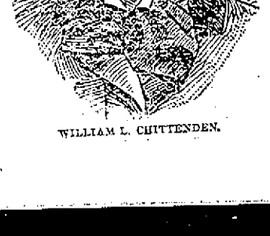
There's no harm in trying; do the best that you can—
Give up useless sighing and fight like a man.
Aim high and strike hard, leave nothing to chance.
Don't skulk in the rear; just ride in advance.

Mr. Chittenden seems to be "at home" in all the best known forms of versification. A rondeau of his called "Ye Friendly Books" is one of the very best of its class I ever ran across. He has attempted a few sonnets, one of which, "Tonight," is a finished bit of mosaic work. I am constrained to quote it, for all true lovers of poetry are always glad to read a good sonnet:

The twilight's laces fringe the sea,
While far beyond you mountain's crest
The lingering, lonely sun seeks rest,
And life seems lost in reverie!
No sound from woodland, shore or lea,
Save from you airy sea bird's nest,
Where fledgelings greet a mother guest
Returned from wanderings wild and free.
Dark spectral fingers clasp the land
And daylight smiles her last goodby,
While far beyond the reverent strand,
The vanquished hosts of evening fly,
As night's victorious, restful hand
Flings jeweled banners o'er the sky.

His poems cover a wide range of themes and their treatment is varied and versatile. I should not say that Larry Chittenden has reached the high water mark of his genius, for he is still young. But a world of promise is locked up in his brain, and he is leading just the rugged, natural sort of life to strengthen and develop it.

LEON MEAD.



WILLIAM L. CHITTENDEN.

Becalmed.

Doctor (to fair patient)—Put out your tongue. (Meantime he writes out a prescription.) There, that will do.

Miss Chatterbox—But, doctor, you did not even look at my tongue!

Doctor—No; I only wanted you to keep quiet while I wrote the prescription.

BANDITS USE PISTOLS

In an Attempt to Hold up a Train in California.

A Sheriff and One of the Robbers Killed in the Encounter.

Many Wounded in the Fusilade of Bullets—The Dead Bandit Was Attired in a Bicycle Suit.

Sacramento, Cal., March 30.—The northbound Oregon express was held up by two robbers near Wheatland early this morning. They compelled Engineer Bowsher to stop the train and go back and open the express car. Failing to secure anything there the robbers went back and started to rob passengers. Sheriff Bogard of Tehama county, who was on the train, opened fire on the robbers in the smoker, killing one and was killed himself by the other robber. A brakeman was shot in the neck and leg. A passenger named Sampson of Redding had his head cut. Several passengers were robbed. The dead robber was not identified. The other robber escaped.

It was evidently the intention of the robbers to escape on bicycles. The bodies of Sheriff Bogard and the dead robber were taken to Marysville, where it was discovered the robber was attired in a complete bicycle suit over which he had drawn a pair of overalls. In the overalls he had improvised pockets made of toweling in which were two big pistols. The dead robber was known in the vicinity of Marysville, where he had eaten several meals in a restaurant during the past two weeks. He was over six feet high and weighed over 200 pounds. A. Nothercott, the fireman, has two bullets in his body and may die.

ARRESTED TEN MEN.

On Charge of the Murder of a Nebraska Man—The Taylor Murder Trial.

Omaha, March 30.—A special to the Bee from Tokamah, Neb., says ten men were arrested last night and this morning, charged with murder of Robert Phillips. Phillips was killed on the night of Feb. 8, in an attempt to jump a claim he made on accretion lands along the Missouri river bottom. The place where the shooting occurred is claimed by the county authorities to be in Iowa and they refused to prosecute as did also the Nebraska officials. The present arrests are made on complaint of Attorney General Churchill of Nebraska, the county attorney still refusing to prosecute.

Taylor Murder Case.

Carrollton, Mo., March 30.—In the Taylor murder trial today Mrs. William P. Taylor, wife of the prisoner, testified that on the night of the murder George Taylor ate supper at her house and left for home after dark. Her husband, Wm. P., she testified, went to the bank of which he was cashier after supper, and returned at 10 o'clock. Her testimony was not shaken on cross examination.

Willim P. and George Taylor, the prisoners, went on the stand this afternoon on their own behalf. They gave as explanation of their disappearance as soon as the murder was discovered that they feared their enemies would stir up excitement against them and probably cause them to be lynched. The case will probably go to the jury tomorrow.

ST. CROIX PARK.

Minnesota and Wisconsin May Join in Creating a Park at the Dalles of the St. Croix.

St. Paul, March 30.—A matter of considerable interest came up in the house today in an unanimous favorable report on the bill establishing an interstate park at the Dalles of St. Croix, a similar measure being before the Wisconsin legislature. The proposed park consists of 360 acres on both sides the St. Croix river at what is considered one of the most beautiful spots of natural scenery in America. The movement in favor of a park is being pushed by prominent citizens in both states.

MILWAUKEE MAN ARRESTED.

Fred Metzler Charged With Embezzling From a Cigar Firm.

New York, March 30.—Fred Metzler of Milwaukee, is under arrest here upon request of Chief of Police Jansson of that city. It is alleged he embezzled from a cigar manufacturing company for which he was book-keeper. He will be held until the arrival of officers from Milwaukee.

WILL CLEAR THE STRAITS.

Ice Has Moved out of the Western End of the Straits of Mackinaw.

Milwaukee, March 30.—A special to the Wisconsin from Cross Village, Mich., says a high northwest wind last night took out all the ice at this end of Lake Michigan as far down as Waugaspance light. The first brisk westerly wind will now drive the remaining ice through the straits of Mackinack to Lake Huron.

WORST IN MANY MONTHS.

Colorado Experiencing a Heavy Snow Storm and Terrific Gales.

Denver, March 30—Colorado is experiencing the worst snow storm for many months. A tremendous gale is blowing from the north but it is not cold and the snow is melting.

PROBATE JUDGE MISSING.

Judge Randolph, of Montgomery, Ala., Has Fled—Accounts $20,000 Short.

Montgomery, Ala., March 30.—A sensation was caused here by the continued absence of Col. F. B. Randolph, probate judge. He is believed to have fled to Central America. The last seen of him was in New Orleans. The examiner of public accounts has discovered a shortage of $20,000 to $30,000.

Relieves in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by John Schultz, druggist; Racine, Wis.

STARVING.

In the Midst of Plenty.

That's what people with poor digestion are doing every day. They have no appetite or if they do have an appetite, and eat what they require it does them no good because the stomach does not digest it and the fermenting mass of food becomes a source of disease, of headaches, sleeplessness, languor and the thousand and one symptoms resulting from disordered digestion. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets promptly relieve and cure all forms of indigestion. They have done it in thousand of cases and will do it in yours. The reason is simple. Because they digest the food whether the stomach works or not. That's the whole secret and the only secret about Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets for we tell you plainly just what they contain because we believe that every man and woman ought to know what they are putting into their stomachs.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets contain the freshest, purest pepsin, free from animal impurities, combined with bismuth and the most valuable vegetable essences and fruit salts, making it not only the surest cure for stomach troubles but a perfectly safe, reliable preparation. Sold everywhere by druggists at 50 cents per package or sent direct by mail by Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

WOMEN Keep the Doctors ALIVE

The world is full of sickly women who might be well. ***Poor, pale, nervous martyrs!*** *Ignorant of the laws of life. Drugged into the grave by the family physician. Are you one of them? Then listen to our Proclamation of Emancipation—Emancipation from the power of* ***Disease, Doctors,*** *and* ***Death!***

PROCLAMATION: Be it known by all women everywhere, that

NUTRIOLA,

the great Blood and Nerve Food, will make the frailest woman "NEW ALL OVER."

Not sold through Druggists, but direct from our Laboratory. Send for

Book on NUTRIOLA 74 PAGES ILL'D. FREE. ADDRESS NUTRIOLA CO. BELFAST, ME.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The New York Herald warmly commends a new project in that city by which it is proposed to use vacant lots for vegetable gardens for the benefit of worthy poor persons Certainly growing vegetables will be much more pleasant to the eye than lots covered with old tomato cans, bricks, stones and piles of rubbish.

A little German principality, Waldeck, has promulgated a unique, and, we imagine, quiet effective prohibition law. A decree has been proclaimed that a license to marry will not be granted to any individual who has the habit of getting drunk; and if one who has been a drunkard applies for such license he must produce sufficient proof of reformation to warrant his receiving it.

A novel method of rewarding troops for their services in the war against China has been resolved upon by the Japanese Government. Instead of being presented with a medal, each soldier who has served in the campaign is to be given a watch, and the Japanese War office has just entered into contracts with several Swiss firms for a large supply of those timepieces. The presentation of the watches will be made by the Mikado when he reviews his victorious troops at the close of the war.—Mail and Express.

In speaking of progress in astronomy, Professor J. Norman Lockyer, of London, said the other day: "I am sorry to say that in this work the centre of gravity of the activity has left our country and has gone out west. We have to look to our American cousins for a great deal that we want to know in these matters, for the reason that now they not only have the biggest telescopes and most skilled observers, but also they have been wiser than we—they have occupied high points on the earth's surface, and thus got rid of the atmospheric difficulties under which we suffer in England, and especially in London."—New York Tribune.

Dr. Zeballos, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister plenipotentiary from the Argentine Republic to the United States and who is also commissioner from the Argentine Republic to the cotton states and International exposition, visited Atlanta last week, and selected the site for the Argentine building. Dr. Zeballos was entertained by the exposition directors, and spoke in enthusiastic terms of the exhibit that the Argentine Republic would make at the exposition. The Argentine exhibit will be installed in a beautiful building of its own on one of the best sites on the grounds, and promises to be one of great detail and unusual interest.

On Bad Handwriting.

One of the most important things for boys and girls to learn to do is to write plainly, so that those who have to read what they write are left in no doubt as to their meaning. Several amusing stories of the embarrassment which has followed not learning to write legible are told. One of these is of a Massachusetts clergyman who nearly got himself into a peck of trouble because of the bad quality of his handwriting. It was more than a century ago that this clergyman had occasion to address a letter to the general court of Massachusetts upon some subject of great interest at that time. When the letter was received the court ordered the clerk to read it, and were filled with wrath at what appeared to be these words in opening:

"I address you not as magistrates, but as Indian devils."

"What!" they cried.

"Read that over again. How does he address us?"

"Not as magistrates, but as Indian devils," repeated the clerk. "That's what he says."

The letter was passed around, and the judges were by no means pleased to see that the clerk had apparently made no mistake. Very angry at what they believed to be an insult, the judges passed a note of censure upon the clergyman, and wrote to him demanding an apology. He came before them in person, when it turned out that where the judges had read Indian devils he had written individuals—which of course, made an apology unnecessary; but the reverend gentleman was admonished to improve his hand writing if he wished to keep out of trouble.

Daisy Miller's Day is Over.

There are thousands of well-to-do mothers in this country who are brought up on the old aristocratic theory that a woman should study moderately hard until she is eighteen, then look as pretty as she can and devote herself until she is married to having what is called on this side of the Atlantic a good time. To be sure, in France the good time does not come until after marriage and there are other differences, but the well-bred lady, whether it be in London, Paris, Vienna or New York, and a ball-room in one capital is essentially the same as in all the others, unless it be that over here the very young people are allowed to crowd out everybody else. There are thousands of mothers who are content that this should be the limit of their daughters' experience, a reasonably good education and perfect manners, four years of whirl and then a husband, or no husband and a conservative afternoon tea-drinking spinsterhood—and they are thankful on the whole when their girls put their necks meekly beneath the yoke of convention and do as past generations of women all over the civilized world have done. For the reign of the unconventional society young woman is over. She shocks now her own countrywomen even more than foreigners; and though, like the buffalo, she is still extant, she is disappearing even more rapidly than that illustrious quadruped.—From "The Art of Living—Education," by Robert Grant, in the April Scribner.

Intemperance of a New Kind.

A new form of intemperance has been discovered in the habit of a House-of-Refuge inmate of Rondout, N. Y.; the woman has acquired a craving for red ink, and, procuring a full bottle recently, she drank the contents and died very promptly from aniline poisoning. It is a curious fact that the violet and red inks have an agreeable taste, and that school children frequently have the habit of sucking these inks from their pens. It may be well to call attention generally to the danger that lurks in this habit.—American Therapist.

ANOTHER RISE IN SILVER.

New York, March 30.—There was another rise in silver today, due to the granting of an armistice and renewed hopes of peace between China and Japan on terms which compel China to pay a heavy indemnity, thus forcing her to come into the market as a buyer of silver. It is expected also with the close of the war a revolt of trade in the east will take place which will make an increased demand for silver. Bar silver is quoted at 65.¾

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavins, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring-bone, stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted most wonderful blemish cure ever known Sold by John Schultz, Druggist; Racine, Wis

MASCOT FOR AH SIN.

Fanatic Who Dosed Li Hung with Cold Lead.

ARMISTICE WITHOUT CONDITIONS

Results from the Assault on the Chinese Envoy—A Shot That Was Heard to Important Effect by the Mikado—War in the Orient to Cease if the Jap War Party Can Be Kept Under—Test of the Mikado's Civil Power at Hand.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The white wings of peace are unfolding themselves over the oriental scene of strife and Japan has accorded an armistice which will stop the clash of arms and the slaughter of Chinese that has been going on so long. This is official. The Japanese legation here has a telegram from the home government conveying the news. China made the offer of the armistice and the peace plenipotentiaries of Japan were empowered by the emperor to accept it without condition. This was done in view of the "unexpected event" that happened, viz: the attempted assassination of Li Hung Chang. The armistice, Minister Kurino, of the Japanese legation, said, will be effective until the peace negotiations are concluded. After a meeting of the peace ambassadors had been decided on China requested the declaration of an armistice, but this request had not been acted upon favorably by Japan.

The Jap Is Suspicious of Ah Sin.

His government, Minister Kurino said, had not been inclined to stop warlike operations except on certain conditions. These conditions are not known, but it is suggested that probably the occupation, of Taku might have been one, Japan wishing something as a guarantee of the willingness and earnestness of the Chinese for an amicable settlement of the war. China evidently could not arrive at a conclusion to agree to the stipulations demanded by Japan, and the attempt on the life of the Chinese peace ambassador solved the problem for the time being and hostilities will be suspended. There will be no withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Chinese territory, however.

Test of Japan's Civil Power.

The power of the Japanese government to execute the armistice will now be put to a critical test. The military power of Japan, in the judgment of intelligent observers, has almost outstripped the civil power during the war. This has caused serious concern, and it has been feared that the military element, backed by the war spirit among the people, would not submit to an armistice, even if the civil authorities ordered one. To meet this emergency a change of army commanders was recently made. There had been three army corps, operating in different campaigns, and each under a general of supreme authority over his particular campaign.

Opportunity of Komatsu's Life.

About three weeks ago, in anticipation of the armistice, Prince Komatsu was created commander-in-chief of all the armies. The purpose of this step was to concentrate authority in one man in close touch with the imperial household, who could thus execute an armistice by a simultaneous cessation of hostilities by the three armies. It now remains to be seen whether Prince Komatsu can execute the important commission given to him. Prince Komatsu has to contend against a war spirit inflamed by many victories. It has been stated that an armistice would be so unpopular among the people and soldiery that it would assure the political retirement of Japan's two chief statesmen—Count Ito and Mr. Matsin—who have served as peace envoys.

WELCOME NEWS TO CHINESE.

But the Attaches at the Legation at Washington Say Very Little.

The declaration of an armistice was most welcome news to the Chinese legation, although it was accepted with the stolidity and passive dignity which is characteristic of the race. The first word of the armistice reached the legation through the Associated Press. Mr. Yang Yu had received no official communication from China, nor from the state department. Under these circumstances he asked to be excused from discussing the situation.

The numerous members of the legation were evidently glad that the tedious and discouraging struggle was at an end. It is felt that the arrangement of peace terms will still be a difficult task. The feeling in the interior of China, where the direct effects of the war have not been felt, is very strong against a cession of territory. Moreover, the payment of a cash indemnity will necessitate the imposition of heavy taxes on the people and consequent depression.

The full text of the cable received at the Japanese legation regarding the armistice is as follows: "On the opening of the negotiations the Chinese plenipotentiary proposed an armistice, which Japan was willing to accept on certain conditions. While this negotiation was going on the outward event happened on the person of the Chinese plenipotentiary. His majesty the emperor, in view of this unhappy occurrence, commanded the Japanese plenipotentiaries to consent to temporary armistice without conditions. This was communicated to the Chinese plenipotentiary."

Japs Are Bombarding Tai-Wan.

HONG KONG, March 30.—The Japanese are bombarding Tai-Wan, the capital town of Formosa.

OUR MINISTER TO HAWAII.

Probability That He Will Leave Honolulu Like Porter Left Rome.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—There are indications that Willis, our minister to Hawaii, is preparing to take a leave of absence from his post. One story is that he will go to Japan for a time and another is that he will return to the United States. The state department officials will not say anything about the matter, but content themselves with pointing to the fact that the minister is entitled to a leave of absence if he desires it and the conditions in the country to which he is accredited admit of his leaving.

During his absence the United States legation at Honolulu would be left in charge of Ellis Mills, the secretary of legation, which will exactly correspond in official status with the Hawaiian legation at Washington. In this case the conditions will be precisely parallel to those in Rome and Washington at the time of the Italian trouble four years ago, when Fava left Washington and United States Minister Porter spent nineteen months roaming through Switzerland and other European countries.

Morrill's Telegram Goes Astray.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Although it is said at the White House that the telegram from Governor Morrill urging the president to extend protection to ex-United States Consul Waller, a citizen of Kansas, reported to be imprisoned in Madagascar by order of a French court martial, has not yet been received, the president, after a consultation with his cabinet, has decided to act in the matter and call for a report of all the circumstances.

CASE OF ANNA DICKINSON.

Testimony Against the Once Brilliant Writer and Platform Favorite.

SCRANTON, Pa., March 30.—In the Anna Dickinson damage suit May Reichlins, of the Danville Insane asylum, testified that while the plaintiff was an inmate of the institution she declined to bathe, and said she saw crystals of poison in the coffee and refused to drink it. J. H. Brydon, one of Miss Dickinson's neighbors, testified that he saw her out at night in the winter time, in very thin apparel.

His attention was attracted to her by her loud cries. Dr. Johnson, her physician, swore that once when he was visiting her in his professional capacity she drew him down to her and kissed him. He was not prepared to swear whether she had been drinking or was insane. Dr. Underwood, one of the defendants in the suit brought by Miss Dickinson, told the jury that he had assisted in removing her to the asylum.

He said they had to put on her clothes by force when they went to remove her from her room at home. He considered her insane. It is probable that Miss Dickinson will address the jury in her own behalf today.

SOUTH DAKOTA AND SQUATTERS

Trying to Grab the Lands in the Yankton Indian Reservation.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Agent J. A. Smith, of the Yankton reservation in South Dakota, has telegraphed the interior department, that a large number of settlers have squatted on the reservation, and that they have been ordered off, but that the order could not be enforced. Later, he sent a dispatch stating that South Dakota was taking steps to appropriate a large part of this land for school purposes in violation of the agreement between the government and the Indians.

Secretary Smith said that law and order must be enforced at the reservation at all hazards. The land which the state is seeking to legislate to its own use is the most desirable on the reservation, and the department will take prompt steps to secure the defeat of the state's plans. These lands will soon be opened to settlement.

County Option Adversely Reported.

MADISON, Wis., March 30.—The county option bill was unanimously reported by the assembly committee for indefinite postponement. The bill compelling street car companies to vestibule their cars in three years was passed. The joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to allow the women to vote was made a special order for Thursday next. In the senate the rules were suspended to allow the bill appropriating $10,000 for the benefit of the northern fire sufferers to be concurred in. The bill limiting freight and passenger charges by railroads was re-referred to the committee on railroads. The assembly resolution fixing April 18 as the date for final adjournment was laid over until next Wednesday.

Revenge of a Woman.

RICHMOND, Va., March 30.—Some time since John E. Rabineau shot and killed Otto Fraysier in a barroom in this city. He was tried and acquitted. He has now appeared in the police court to complain that the mother of Fraysier is making his life unbearable. She comes daily to his place of business and calls down the vengeance of heaven upon his head. She brings with her the little son of the dead man, and points out to him his father's murderer. He prays that some relief be afforded him, as the strain is killing him.

Where Is That Dispatch?

TOPEKA, Kas., March 30.—According to the denials at Washington it would seem that the dispatch sent by Governor Morrill protesting against the court-martial by the French authorities in Madagascar of ex-United States Consul Waller, of Kansas, had gone astray. The governor says the dispatch was sent on Monday evening, March 25. The record of the telegraph office, which handled the dispatch shows that the telegram was sent at 9:40 p. m. on that day.

Ate Gumbo with Secretary Herbert.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—After the cabinet meeting President Cleveland and all the members of the cabinet except Secretary Carlisle walked from the White House to the residence of Secretary Herbert, where an old-fashioned southern luncheon was served, of which gumbo was a feature. The ladies of the cabinet were entertained at luncheon by Mrs. Cleveland in the White House at the same time.

Bandits Rob a Gambling House.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Colo., March 30.—Three masked men armed with Winchesters and revolvers entered Campbell & Conner's saloon in this city and commanded all present to hold up their hands. They then proceeded to help themselves to the money in the drawers of the faro table and roulette wheel, amounting to over $500. They got away.

Iron Men Perfect Organization.

CLEVELAND, March 30.—The Bar Iron manufacturers continued their conference at the Weddell House and finally succeeded in perfecting an organization to be known as the Merchants' Bar Iron association. It was stated that 85 per cent. of all the leading manufacturers of the country were either present or represented at the meeting.

Gov. McKinley at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, March 29.—Governor McKinley arrived here at 10 o'clock last night. He was met at the station by a committee of prominent white Republicans with carriages. He and his party were escorted to the Desoto Hotel, where soon afterward an official committee representing the city waited on the governor.

Dividend of the Plankinton Bank.

MILWAUKEE, March 30.—William Plankinton is authority for the statement that the Plankinton bank will declare a dividend of 10 per cent in April. This will make 40 per cent. paid to depositors.

THE MARKETS.

New York Financial.

NEW YORK, March 29.

Money on call nominally 1½@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange quiet and steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 489¼@489½ for demand and 488@488¼ for sixty days; posted rates 488@489 and 490@490½; commercial bills 487½.

Silver certificates, 61 bid; no sales; bar silver, 61¼. Mexican dollars, 50¼.

United States government bonds steady; new 4's reg. 120½; do coupons, 120½; 5's reg. 115½; 5's coupons, 115½; 4's reg. 111¼; 4's coupons, 112½; 2's reg. 95 bid; Pacific 6's of '95, 100 bid.

Chicago Grain and Produce.

CHICAGO, March 28.

Following were the quotations on the Board of Trade today: Wheat — March, opened 54c, closed 54¼c; May, opened 55½c, closed 55¾c; July, opened 56½c, closed 57¼c. Corn—March, nominal, closed 45½c; May, opened 46⅛c, closed 46½c; July, opened 46⅞c, closed 46⅝. Oats—May, opened 29¼c, closed 29⅝c; June, opened 29½c, closed 29⅝c; July, opened 28⅝c, closed 29¼. Pork—May, opened $12.55, closed $12.47½; July, opened $12.62½, closed $12.65. Lard — May, opened $7.07½, closed $7.02½.

Produce: Butter—Extra creamery, 20c per lb; extra dairy, 18c; fresh packing stock, 6@7c. Eggs—Fresh stock, loss off, 11½c per dozen. Live Poultry—Chickens, 7½@8c per lb; turkeys, 7@11c; ducks, 10@11c; geese, $4.00@5.00 per dozen. Potatoes—Burbanks, fair to choice, 65@70 per bushel; Hebrons, 61@68c; Peerless, 62@65c; mixed stock, 58 Seed stock—Early Ohio, 85@ 85. Sweet Potatoes—Illinois, common to choice, $1.75@2.25 per bbl. Cranberries—Jerseys, $2.50@3.00 per box. Apples—Fair to choice, $1.50@3.75 per bbl. Honey—White clover, 1-lb sections, new stock, 13½@14c; broken comb, 10@12c; dark comb, poor packages, 8c; strained California. 5@6c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, March 28.

Live Stock—Prices at the Union Stock yards today ranged as follows: Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day 18,000; sales ranged at $3.75@4.70 pigs, $4.50@4.90 light, $4.70@4.95 rough packing, $4.75@5.10 mixed, and $4.95@5.20 heavy packing and shipping lots.

Cattle—Estimated receipts for the day 4,000; quotations ranged at $5.95@6.45 choice to extra shipping steers, $5.35@5.85 good to choice ditto, $4.90@5.30 fair to good, $4.20@4.85 common to medium ditto, $4.00@4.50 butchers' steers, $2.75@3.80 stockers, $3.80@4.80 feeders, $1.75@3.80 cows, $2.25@5.00 heifers, $2.00@4.75 bulls, $3.00@5.50 Texas steers, and $4.00@5.50 veal calves.

Sheep—Estimated receipts for the day 7,000; sales ranged at $2.75@4.80 westerns, $2.50@4.50 Texas, $2.00@5.00 natives, and $3.50@6.20 lambs.

Basic.

She—Why is this world so melancholy by nature?

He—I suppose because one of its fundamental laws is that of gravity.—Yale Record.

Explained.

Wife (at breakfast)—I didn't hear you when you came in last night.

Husband—I guess that's the reason I didn't hear you.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

MUCH IS INVOLVED

In the School Question Canada Has to Tackle.

ONTARIO INTERESTED IN THE FIGHT

That Province Wants to Follow Manitoba's Lead—Plan That May Be Adopted by the Dominion Government to Meet the Case—A Home Rule Issued Raised That Will Affect Every Province Except Quebec—Manitoba News.

OTTAWA, March 30.—Although full particulars of the action taken by the Dominion government regarding the Manitoba school question have been before the public for some days, it is only now that this action is beginning to be fully understood. The Dominion government has done two things—it has ordered the provincial authorities to re-establish the separate schools abolished in 1890; and failing compliance by the province the Dominion has stated in so many words that a federal act will be passed for the purpose of attaining this object. And it is at this point that the danger of the situation appears. The provinces have always been jealous of their rights of self-government, and an attempt to encroach on these rights by the passage of a federal law to accomplish a provincial object will evoke a vigorous protest in every member of the confederation outside of Quebec.

Far-Reaching Consequences Involved.

This cry will be especially vigorous in Manitoba and Ontario, because a federal law once passed for the purpose of re-establishing separate schools in a province cannot be repealed by any power short of that of the imperial parliament in England. Not only this: if the separate schools are re-established by federal legislation in Manitoba a precedent will be established which will permit of the Dominion interfering to prevent the Ontario legislature from divesting the separate schools of that province of privileges conferred by legislative enactment. It is because of the far-reaching consequences involved that there is such hostility to the idea of once entering the wedge of federal interference.

How the Job Will Probably Be Done.

It is probable that re-establishing separate schools will be done by a federal enactment relieving Roman Catholic rate payers in Manitoba from local taxation for public schools, and giving Roman Catholic school boards power to levy rates on their own people for the maintenance of their own schools. Further than this, it is likely that the Dominion government will retain a portion of the subsidy payable by the Dominion to the province under the terms of union and apply this as a supplement to the funds raised by local taxation for separate school purposes.

MANITOBA LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS.

Premier Greenway Presented with His Own Portrait by Friends.

WINNIPEG, March 30—No amendment was offered by the opposition in the legislature on the school question, and after Lieutenant Governor Schultz had given royal assent to a number of bills passed the house adjourned till May 9, when Premier Greenway will announce the government's reply to the remedial order from Ottawa. Members of the opposition have all agreed with the premier that an adjournment was the wisest course to take at this critical period.

Immediately upon adjournment of the legislature Premier Greenway was called into the caucus room, where he was presented with a full-length oil painting of himself, given by the members of the legislature as a mark of respect and esteem on their part towards the head of the government. Premier Greenway thanked the members for their high token of regard. He had been sixteen years in the legislature, half of that period in opposition. He hoped for further years of service, and when his government appealed to the country he also naturally hoped they would be returned again by about the same majority.

A local cabinet minister in an interview denies the statement of the opposition to the effect that supporters of the government are divided as to the line of action to be adopted in respect to the remedial order. The assertion is repeated, however, by the opposition organ that there is a diversity of opinion. It says: "There are supporters of the government who even urge restoration of separate schools."

In reply to this the ministers say there are no differences of opinion among the members of the government side of the house as to what course should be pursued by the government. The session has been so taken up with legislation and receiving delegations to the government and committees that it has been impossible to give the issues involved in this remedial order the attention that their importance demands. During the recess the government will be in a position to go carefully into the question and when the house reassembles will be ready to submit their views to the members.

Tupper Has Not Resigned.

TORONTO, March 30.—The Toronto World says that it has good reason for believing that Sir Charles Tupper will retain his portfolio as minister of justice. If this be so, and The World is generally well informed politically, it shows that the premier has succeeded in patching up a truce for the present at least. The Mail, the government organ, gives strong denial to the whole resignation story.

Trouble Over Land in Nebraska.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The trouble at the Omaha and Winnebago Indian agency in Nebraska over the eviction of holders of leases for the Indians' lands from the Flournoy Land company, has resulted in a call made upon the Indian bureau for additional police protection, which has been granted in the discretion of Captain Beck.

Dime-Lavigne Fight Off.

CLEVELAND, O., March 30.—The contest between Jimmy Dime and "Kid" Lavigne, which was arranged to come off at the Cleveland Athletic club house on April 5, has been declared off for the present because Dime's backer says that his man cannot get into good enough shape by April 5 to meet Lavigne.

Ice Breaking Up at Menominee.

MENOMINEE, Mich., March 30.—The wind is blowing a gale from the northeast, and the ice twenty miles north is rapidly breaking up.

THREE WEEKS IN SUCCESSION

General Trade Shows Evidences of Improvement, Says Bradstreet's Review.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Bradstreet's says: General trade for the third week in succession continues to show evidences of improvement. In no other direction is this so plainly indicated as in the tendency of prices. A week ago encouragement had been obtained from a generally unexpected advance in cotton and wheat. Following their slight reaction the week has witnessed a firm cotton market, further improvement in wheat, with a sympathetic influence on corn and oats, the effect of which is greatly emphasized this week by advances in quotations, not only for coke but prospectively for iron and for Bessemer pig iron, for steel billets, and actually for manufactured iron at western markets.

There are also higher quotations from cements west, the outcome of restricted supplies of cattle, and this is behind increased demand for shoes for fall delivery, as quotations for leather continue upward on the comparative scarcity of hides. Firmness in cotton and the late advance has shown itself in higher quotations not only for print cloths, but other varieties of cotton goods. Higher prices for hogs at the west have brought like quotations for pork and lard. In addition, advances are reported on butter and eggs. Such a list of increased quotations within a week, the third within three weeks, tells its own story. Among staples reported firm or unchanged in price are wool, although moving in larger volume, cotton, sugar, coffee, leaf tobacco, rice, lumber and millinery.

The better feeling in general trade circles which characterized the reports from a number of cities has become more widespread, and even where no actual gain in the movement of staples is reported increased confidence in a better demand is marked. Exports of wheat, including flour as wheat, from both coasts this week are smaller than for four preceding weeks—2,562,000 bushels. This total is compared with exports of practically 3,000,000 bushels last week, 2,930,000 bushels in the week one year ago, 2,875,000 bushels two years ago, 2,597,000 bushels three years ago, and 2,161,000 bushels in the fourth week of March, 1891.

SENSATION IN A CONFERENCE,

Because It Is Proposed to Call in a Body on President Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—There was a small-sized sensation to interrupt the even flow of the proceedings of the Baltimore conference of the Methodist church South, which has been in session here for several days. The Baltimore conference is one of the largest in the church and delegates are present from a number of southern States. During the morning session the announcement was made that the president would be glad to receive the members of the conference this afternoon. Instantly the announcement had been made the Rev. W. T. Tongue, of Charleston, W. Va., was on his feet in protest against the conference going to the White House.

He recalled, he said, that twenty years ago the conference had refused deliberately to call on General Grant, then president, and he could not see why it should call on President Cleveland now. He thought it would it would look unseemly for the body, consisting largely of southern men, to go to the White House, and thus depart from their chosen usage. It was voted to go to the White House, however.

Legislation for Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, March 30.—In the state senate a resolution was offered for the report of a bill redistricting the state for supreme court election purposes and fixing judges' salaries at $9,000 a year; referred. Resolutions were adopted to investigate the conduct of the Industrial Home for the Blind. Another resolution was adopted to investigate the St. Louis bridge companies on charges of forming trusts and extortion. The bill to allow coal companies to combine for the purpose of paying better wages was postponed for a week. A bill was introduced to prevent betting on horse races. In the house the speaker struck from the payrolls all committee clerks and janitors not absolutely necessary. The committee that counted the ballots in the Wilson-McKinlay contest says the result favors McKinlay. Both houses adjourned to Wednesday.

Legislated Out of Office.

MADISON, WIS., March 30.—Labor Commissioner Dobbs, a Democrat who still has two years to serve, will be turned out of office. The assembly has concurred in the senate bill of eviction. The house killed the anti-A. P. A. bill: also the proposition prohibiting "company stores." It passed the bill to take dependent children away from Roman Catholic institutions. The senate voted in favor of the scheme of returning to the old system of special city charters.

Miners' Strike Ordered in Iowa.

OTTUMWA, March 30.—At a conference of miners and operators held in this city it was practically decided to call out 6,000 miners now working in the mines of forty-two operators who refuse to pay the 1894 scale of prices—80 cents and $1—for mining coal. The operators in the conference, twenty three in number, will pay this scale.

Hot Weather for March.

CHICAGO, March 30.—Yesterday was the warmest March day known here in the last twenty-four years. At 2 p. m. the thermometer marked 80. At Kansas City it was 85; at Wichita, Kan., 90; Des Moines, 88; Springfield, Ills., 84; Omaha, 85; Cincinnati, 81; Sioux City, Ia., 85; Ottumwa, Ia., 89.

Bismarck to Reach 90 Years.

BERLIN, March 30.—Dr. Schweninger, Prince Bismarck's physician, expresses himself as well satisfied with the prince's health. He says: "With the help of Providence I will bring him to 90 years, for surely heaven will grant him as long a life as that of his great emperor."

Case of Mary Delaney.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The hearing in the case of Mary Delaney, of Milwaukee, accused of setting fire to two Roman Catholic churches, has been concluded, and Judge Miller decided that the defendant was irresponsible. She will be committed for insanity.

Waller Is Still an American.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., March 30.—Mrs. H. J. Martin, of this city, sister of John L. Waller, ex-consul at Tamatave, Madagascar, requests the press to deny the report that Waller entertained any intention of surrendering his citizenship in this country.

Durability of Chalk Marks.

About five years ago an article appeared in one of the city papers stating that when the old city bell was taken down to be replaced by the new one chalk writing was found, plainly written 18 years before by a young engineer. In the year 1822 the bridge over the Big Gunpowder falls, at Ridgely's iron works, about 14 miles from Baltimore, was constructed by Robert Burr, considered at that time a famous architect and engineer of New Jersey. When the bridge was erected, several persons wrote their names thereon with chalk, and they can easily be read at this day, and the date, July 4, 1822.—Philadelphia North American.

WENT WILD AGAIN.

The Girls at the Chicago Home for Juveniles.

MAKE NIGHT VOCAL WITH SCREAMS

And That Not Serving to Exhaust Their Energy They Proceed to Wreck the Bedroom Partitions, and Fight the Police Like Wildcats—Wrathy South Chicagoans Insult a Council Committee—Invitation to Cleveland.

CHICAGO, March 30.—The girls at the Home for Juvenile Female Offenders indulged in another riot last night. They had gone to their rooms for the night, when at a given signal they began to scream so that they could be heard a block away. This proving rather tame they began tearing down the frail partitions between the sleeping rooms and smashing the furniture. The matron and assistants were unable to control the girls and called the police. Two patrol wagons filled with officers hurried to the home and after a hard struggle, during which some of the girls fought like wildcats, they were locked up in a room, the partitions of which were proof against any attempts to tear them down. There was no special cause for the outbreak last night.

SOUTH CHICAGO CITIZENS WRATH.

Promise to Raise Cain If Certain Railway Tracks Are Laid.

CHICAGO, March 30.—For a short time there was every symptom of a riot in a committee room of the city council. The council committee on railroads has announced itself in favor of an ordinance granting the Calumet and Blue Island railway certain rights along the lake shore in South Chicago. South Chicago residents are exceedingly wrathful at the committee, as its action would, they declared, destroy the finest portion of the residence district.

The committee met to vote on the ordinance, and about 200 determined property owners of South Chicago were on hand to assist in the deliberations. J. B. Taylor and others from South Chicago spoke in a vigorous manner against the action of the council committee, and all sorts of charges were hurled unmercifully at the aldermen, while a well trained chorus took up the charges and cried out: "Judases; Judases."

The committee finally decided to report to the council in favor of the railroad, and when the aldermen declared themselves they were greeted with insulting names and charged with "thievery and boodling." Had not the meeting been speedily dismissed there were evidences that more than violent talk would have been resorted to. The property owners declare that if any tracks are ever laid they will be torn up.

YERKES SUED FOR A MILLION.

Rival Street Railway Corporation the Other Party to the Fight.

CHICAGO, March 30.—Charles T. Yerkes, the street railway magnate, is the principal defendant in a suit which will be filed in the circuit court today by the West and South Town Railway company, with damages alleged to be a million dollars. The other defendants are the West Chicago Street Railroad company, the American Surety company, of New York, Union Planing Mill company, and others.

The corporation bringing the suit is the predecessor of the Chicago Railway company, whose president and general manager is Representative Lawrence McGann. The defendants are charged with wrongfully and wickedly injuring the business and property of the McGann company. For two years the McGann road was at a standstill fighting injunction suits. It estimates its losses during those two years at $800,000.

TO INVITE CLEVELAND TO CHICAGO.

The President Wanted to Participate in a Sound Money Convention.

CHICAGO, March 30.—A committee composed of William T. Baker, president of the board of trade; General George W. Smith, ex-Mayor John A. Roche, T. W. Harvey, David Kelley, (of Keeley, Maus & Co.) and Henry S. Robbins, left last evening on the Pennsylvania road for Washington for the purpose of conferring with the president. These gentlemen declined to talk of the object of their mission, but it is generally understood that they go to Washington to ask the president to come to Chicago to participate in a demonstration in favor of sound money, as an invitation to that end has been in circulation in Chicago for some days.

Home Seekers's Excursion.

CHICAGO, March 30.—The Illinois Central has definitely decided to run its home seekers' excursions on May 2 and June 10, the rates to be one fare for the round trip to all points on the Illinois Central and Yazoo and Mississippi, with the exception of New Orleans and Memphis.

The Proposed Monetary Conference.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—It is impossible to secure confirmation here of a report from London that the United States has consented to enter the proposed international monetary conference, but the best information obtainable is to the effect that in case the call is issued the president will accept the invitation under the terms of the law enacted during the last session.

Home Rule for All of Them.

LONDON, March 30.—In the house of commons Henry Dalziel, Advanced Liberal member, moved the adoption of a resolution to give home rule to England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. John Redmond opposed, as did Balfour, and Dillon supported the resolution. It was adopted by a majority of 24, the vote standing 126 in favor to 102 against.

ABBREVIATED TELEGRAMS.

Obituary: At New York, Mrs. Agnes Munroe Russell, the authoress; at Indianapolis, Stoughton A. Fletcher, 65; at Lebanon, Ind., John S. Peters; at Jefferson, Ia., Frank L. Russell; at Van Orin, Ills., John Basch, 56; at Charleston, Ills., Larb Kelly, 69.

George A Corwin, representing himself to be the head of a Chicago detective agency, is alleged to have deserted his wife and daughter at Toledo.

Governor Altgeld has restored the rights of citizenship to Charles A. Churchill, of Pike county, and Preston McNeil, of Goodhope.

Nearly $100,000,000 is invested in Canadian wood manufacturing industries, which have an annual wage list of $30,000,000 and an annual output valued at $110,000,000

A rain is badly needed throughout southern Arizona. The ranges are dry and in some places the cattle are suffering greatly.

Real estate and manufacturing interests are uniting to found a new manufacturing town in St. Charles county, Ills., three miles south of Alton. Those interested are largely Philadelphia capitalists.

The estate of Frederick Douglass approximates $75,000 in value. The property is divided among all his heirs by the will which has just been filed.

Four out of the five provinces of the island of Cuba have been officially declared in a state of rebellion by the Spanish authorities.

France and England are having a little friction over their African possessions, and there is talk of war. In fact there is war now—newspaper war.

The Ministerial association of Milwaukee, intends to transform Sunday in that city into a Puritan Sabbath. A general committee has been appointed to put a stop to Sunday games, theaters, and excursions, to close the saloons, and to restrict the running of street cars. Drug stores are to be suffered to remain open for one hour only.

A cable dispatch from Cairo, Egypt, announces the death there of Maturin M. Ballou, the well known editor, publisher, and writer. Mr. Ballou was born in Boston in 1820. Ballou's Monthly was the first illustrated magazine published in the United States.

The Nonpartisan Women's Christian Temperance Union at Kansas City has voted to remove their hats at all indoor meetings.

All the plate glass factories in the country, with few exceptions, will close down at once and not reopen until May 1.

Rev. Mr. Starkweather, candidate for mayor on the Democratic ticket at West Superior, Wis., is now pressing his resignation as the rector of the Church of the Redeemer at that place. He has resigned several times before, but each time has been induced to change his mind.

A joint resolution has been adopted by the Minnesota senate looking to the annexation of that part of the state of Wisconsin in which the city of Superior is located to the state of Minnesota, in order that the cities of Duluth and Superior may be consolidated into one large city.

Ex-Senator Palmer's House on Fire.

DETROIT, March 30.—The residence of ex-Senator Thomas W. Palmer, on Woodward avenue, caught fire last night, and the house, and contents were damaged about $10,000; fully insured.

Census Employes Are Classified.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The civil service commission has decided that the employes of the census office are within the classified service. The question was a disputed one for some time.

New Bank Authorized.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The comptroller of the currency has given authority for the organization of the First National bank of Columbiana, O.

The ever-increasing popularity of CLIMAX PLUG can only be attributed to its high quality, delicious flaver, and satisfying substance—three features which all judges of Chewing Tobacco know to be essential.

Many men ask for a certain brand of tobacco through force of habit, without stopping to think whether there is anything better to be had for the same price. If you want the best, ask for CLIMAX PLUG.

We can Collar and Cuff any man in America

and do it too in a way that he will like. Every man that wears collars and cuffs should know about the "CELLULOID" Interlined. A linen collar or cuff covered with waterproof "CELLULOID." They are the only Interlined Collars and Cuffs made.

They are the top notch of comfort, neatness and economy. They will go through the day with you in good shape, no matter how hot or how busy you get. You can clean one yourself in a minute, without dependence on busy wives, unskillful hired girls or uncertain and distant laundries. Simply wipe them off.

Every piece is marked as follows:

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

You must insist upon goods so marked and take nothing else if you expect satisfaction.

If your dealer should not have them, we will send you a sample postpaid on receipt of price. Collars 25c. each. Cuffs 50c. pair. Give size, and specify stand-up or turned-down collar as wanted.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY, 427-29 Broadway, NEW YORK.

TALK WITH COOPER.

In Regard to the New Public Building For Racine.

Just What Has Been Done in the Matter.

Mr. Cooper Has Several Interviews With the Architect and Suggests Many Changes—When Work Will be Commenced Not Known.

A reporter for the Journal called on Mr. Cooper this morning and inquired of him concerning the prospects for the Racine public building. Mr. Cooper said that the last time he visited the office of the supervising architect was a little more than three weeks ago, shortly after the adjournment of congress. The draughtsman in charge of the matter showed him the new sketch plans for the building, and they had a consultation concerning them.

The plans which he saw show the exterior and interior arrangement and design. The building will be sixty feet on Main by 100 on Sixth street, and will set back considerably from the sidewalk line. The Main street front, the draughtsman said, in reply to a question would be fifty feet or a little more in height. In the second story will be located the government offices not connected with the post office proper. The second story will not extend over the main work-room of the postoffice which is located on the first floor. The roof over this work-room will be high with a ridge at the center of the building.

There will be an entrance in the center of the Main street front, and one on Sixth street near the corner. The principal feature in the exterior plans as shown him, Mr. Cooper stated, was a high square tower at the northeast corner of the building. Mr. Cooper said he remarked to the draughtman, that while he himself made no claims to any knowledge of the rules of architecture, yet that it seemed to him as if so very prominent a feature as this high tower ought to be at the corner of Main and Sixth streets, where it would be more readily seen. The draughtsman then procured the photographs of the site, and the lead pencil drawings showing the streets, which Mr. Cooper made a year or so ago and filed in the office, and remarked that in some way he had acquired the idea that Lake avenue, near this site was a much-traveled street, and that having that thought in mind he had located the tower at the northeast corner of the building. When informed that 95 per cent. of the people who would see the building would observe it from Main street or Monument square the draughtsman said that he himself thought that the tower should be located at the Sixth street corner, and said that if possible he would make the change and he thought there would be no very great difficulty in effecting it. The material for the walls will be brick with stone trimmings, and the general effect of the exterior will be very pleasing. The balance of the appropriation now available for construction work is between $72,000 and $73,000.

Mr. Cooper said he believed that the sketch plan for the interior of the building was almost, if not exactly, identical with the plan for the interior shown him in the office of the supervising architect during the special session of congress in the fall of 1893 and which was mentioned in the interview with him printed in the Journal in November of that year. This plan and the one exhibited to him, three weeks ago, both locate the postmaster's private office in the northeast corner, and the money order office in the southwest corner of the first floor and the other government offices in the second story. Mr. Cooper said that after consulting with the draughtsman he had an interview with Mr. Kemper, who has been in charge over since the resignation of Supervising Architect O'Rourke last September and pending the appointment of the latter's successor, which has been made within the last few days. Mr. Cooper said that he had often spoken to Mr. Kemper before and found him very courteous at all times, and that he endeavored to impress upon him the great need which Racine has for the new building and again urged upon him the importance of beginning work as soon as possible. Mr. Kemper said, in reply to a question as to when construction would begin, that he could make no definite promise in the matter, but that he would give his assurance that it would be at the earliest possible date; that he appreciated the claim of Racine and its need of the building and would do his best to get it under way. He said that the matter could not be taken up as quickly as it might have been had not the last congress passed bills providing for the new temporary postoffice building at Chicago and for the erection of a new million dollar government warehouse in New York city and giving these two buildings precedence over everything else. Mr. Kemper said that possibly during next summer or fall, work might be begun here, but that he would make no definite statement as to the matter.

Mr. Cooper remarked to the reporter that in the newspapers he had read with some surprise that photographs of the site had been taken within the last day or two and forwarded to the office of the supervising architect. He said that after the special session of congress in 1893, in a conversation with the then postmaster, H. J. Smith, they agreed that it would be advisable to procure photographs and that thereupon Mr. Smith had some photographs taken, showing the site proper, the new hotel, Monument square, etc., and Mr. Cooper filed them in the office of the architect, where they have ever since remained, and that on several occasions he had consulted with officials in that office concerning them. He had also drawn a lead pencil sketch showing Monument square and the location of various streets about and near the site of the public building, and that this sketch, together with the photographs, had been in the office of the supervising architect for more than fourteen months, and they were all shown him by the draughtsman three weeks ago during their consultation.

Mr. Cooper said that on returning to his room in Washington, at about 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday of last week, he was handed the card of Postmaster Simonson and informed that the latter had called that afternoon. Shortly before 8 o'clock of the same evening Mr. Cooper went to the Shoreham to see Mr. Simonson but was informed that he had gone out and that the clerk did not know when he would return. Mr Cooper said that thereupon he wrote a note to Mr. Simonson and left it in the hotel office, informing him that he would leave for home on the next day at 3:40 o'clock in the afternoon over the Pennsylvania railroad; but that he did not see nor again hear from Mr. Simonson. Mr. Cooper said he would have been very glad indeed to go with Mr. Simonson to the office of the supervising architect, and if possible to assist him in presenting the claims of Racine in the matter of the new public building.

Not Yet Chosen.

The date and location of the state encampment of the Knights of Pythias has not been selected. Kilbourn City and Monroe have submitted propositions, but Green Bay, Neenah and Appleton are yet to be heard from and until they are no selections will be made.

A question agitating the minds of the average citizen is who will be the next chief of police?

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

COUNTY NEWS.

UNION GROVE.

Union Grove, April 1, 1895.

Union Grove is enjoying a very active property market. Mrs. Thorlacius has purchased the house recently occupied by Dr. Brown. A. Calob has purchased the J. Triluro property and Richard Murgatroyd the Thorlacius house on Park street.

U. C. Humphrey has moved into the rooms over his store.

Mrs. T. C. Williams has taken possession of the house vacated by U. C. Humphrey.

Alex Sumpter will occupy the house vacated by Mrs. Williams.

Mrs. Collar will move today, to the Thorlacius house.

Wm. Dixon will move this week into his building recently purchased from R. Jones.

J. W. Cleveland will move into his building on Main street.

Mrs. Elya Moe will move into the Cleveland house.

R. Horton has exchanged his farm in Bristol for the John Thom farm in Brighton.

S. Moe has commenced the erection of a fine residence on his College avenue property, and he also intends making extensive improvements on his Park street property.

G. Nickelson is preparing to enlarge, and otherwise improve his handsome residence on Main street.

James Wolfenden of Nebraska, made known at the Republican caucus in this village on Saturday last, of the terrible suffering in Nebraska, and scarcity of seed, the farmers present and J. S. Blakey donated a car load of oats.

Ralph Chambers of Madison Law school, is home on a vacation.

Mrs. G. Strong and daughter, after enjoying an extended visit with her sister Mrs. F. W. Bassett, returned to their home in Tomahawk, Wis., on Saturday.

Politics are very quiet.

The Oakes Specialty company played to a fair audience at Myers Opera house Saturday evening.

WOODWORTH.

Woodworth, April 1, 1895.

Miss M. Devlin of Wadsworth, has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Mary Devlin.

George Wood of West McHenry, Ill., formerly butter maker in Woodworth creamery, called on old friends Friday.

C. C. Shepard went to Chicago Saturday to spend a few days visiting his son.

Mrs. Wm. Hain is quite sick.

A social was held at R. N. Waldo's Friday evening, all report having a good time.

Frank Fell of Bissell called on Woodworth friends Friday.

The patrons of Woodworth creamery, received 82 cents per 100 for February milk. Mrs. Ralph Benedict has returned from Dyer, Ind.

Mrs. Benedict's father has been dangerously ill, but is reported somewhat better.

SOMERS.

Somers, Wis., April 1, 1895.

Miss Jessie McNiel opens her school in district number 7 this morning.

Miss Carrie Bradley was absent last week on a visit to her aunt Miss Robertson of Kenosha.

Moses Buswell was in Somers last week visiting his parents.

Somers is badly in need of a night watchman to catch those boys who still persist in carrying Charley's smoke house around town.

Frank Pedley who had his thumb cut off while drilling a well at Union Grove, is on the gain.

The very fine weather of last week put the land in good condition to sow, and many farmers were hard at work. It is many years since the ground had been in such good condition and very seldom is there any sowing done in March. The rain on Sunday will retard the work several days.

No runaways have been reported for the last week, but the writer was an eye witness to a tip over on Wednesday evening in which a horse, cart and the driver went all mixed up together in the ditch, resulting in a broken wheel. This was all owing to the fact that some people, especially when drawing two lumber wagons with hay racks will occupy two-thirds of the road and other people can content themselves with what is left. This same outfit came near ditching another rig on the same evening, which is sufficient proof that too much carelessness exists somewhere.

The Republican caucus met on Saturday afternoon for the purpose of nominating town officers. Some excitement prevailed when a town committee was to be elected. Some claimed that the town had no right to do this as there was a committee already appointed under a state law. After considerable discussion the caucus settled down to business and elected M. B. Bowker, Geo. F. Leet and Frank Runnels as the town committee. A strong Republican ticket was nominated as follows, which gives good satisfaction: For supervisor, Enoch Haigh; chairman, Frank Heidersdorf; Frank Runnels; clerk, W. S. Gibbon; treasurer, Burdett Burgers; assessor, Joseph Bishop; justices, Wm. Braid, Wm. Craney; constable, Elmer Cooper. Mr. Haigh received 99 votes out of a total of 127, showing that he has given good satisfaction.

KNEELAND.

Kneeland, Wis., April 1.

The exceptionally warm weather of the past week has tempted some of our neighbors to sow oats and wheat and some have gone so far as to plant garden seeds but the old and careful farmer shakes his head and exclaims "The swallows are not here yet."

A slim attendance at church Sunday morning on account of the delightful rain. Young people's meeting every Tuesday evening at 7:30, Mr. Ed Lang, president.

Mrs. E. A. Horton is visiting her brother in Milwaukee for a few days.

We are glad to report Mrs. DeRemor is slowly gaining strength.

Mrs. T. H. Mosher is on the sick list.

School closed Friday for a two weeks' vacation, which teacher and scholar are glad to have. Miss Bass, their teacher, gives general satisfaction to the school district and those that are able to attend the summer term will be a help to them.

WATERFORD.

Waterford, Waterford, April 1.

The Oakes Swiss Bell Ringers and Comic Speciality company will give an entertainment at Noll's hall on Monday evening.

Elmer Hulbert, who is attending school at Carrol college, Waukesha, has been enjoying a week's vacation at home.

Miss Grace Sleeman is reported quite ill.

Miss Nora Nelson was tendered a very pleasant surprise by a large number of her young friends Monday evening. All report a good time.

Will Bennett of Chicago, was a guest of his brother over Sunday.

Miss Minnie Johnson, who has been seriously ill at Racine, returned home Friday.

Miss Cora Newell is visiting among Dover friends.

Miss Lura Stone entertained a few friends Friday evening.

E. M. Groat and family, who have resided in Rockford, Ills., for the past six months, have decided that there is no place like Waterford after all and accordingly returned to this place on Friday, where Mr. Groat will resume his business as formerly.

The many friends of Miss Lidia Woodhead are glad to welcome her home.

Dame Rumor has it that wedding bells will soon ring not many miles from Waterford.

RAYMOND.

Raymond, Wis., April 1.

March has left us with trees well ladened—but not with fruit.

The Republican caucus held Friday evening was widely attended by Democrats as well as Republicans.

J. J. Collier was calling on friends in this vicinity last week.

Mrs. F. Easton, we are glad to report, is on the road to health.

Mrs. Jane McDonald is confined to her bed again.

A. Teubner is slowly recovering from a serious illness; his daughter, Miss Lena of Milwaukee, and his son of Racine spent part of last week with him.

The entertainment held at the Hay school was a success. The large attendance was well pleased with the programme.

Mr. Webber is still at home in Raymond to his many friends, who are glad to report.

It is feared the sleet storm will do much damage to the fruit trees.

P. Searing has erected a barn on his farm.

The woodlot of the late Rans Cross was sold to Milwaukee parties. Consideration $45 per acre; the proceeds to go to the children.

Quite a number of our farmers have done considerable sowing.

Mr. Washington Gibbs has returned home improved in health.

ROCHESTER

Rochester, April 1.

Nellie Waller, after spending a week with her friends at Sussex, returned on last Monday.

Our village school opened on the 25th inst. with a good attendance.

Mrs. Eccles died of pneumonia on the 24th of March, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Thomas in Rockford, Ills. Her remains passed through this village on the 27th inst. for interment at the English Settlement. Mrs. Eccles was a highly respected resident of this village for a number of years, and the family have our sympathy in their hour of trouble.

Mr. Waller has been confined to the house by sickness for the past two weeks.

James Aspinall was seen on our streets last week breaking colts.

Prof. Buttler's lecture was highly spoken of by those who were fortunate enough to hear him. Many understood it was to be on the 28th inst. and were left.

Alex. Jackle's auction was well attended. He expects to move to Pewaukee in the near future.

The long-looked for rain came on Saturday night and ended with an ice storm, which it is feared by many will injure the fruit trees.

THOMPSONVILLE.

Thompsonville, April 1.

A large amount of seeding has been done as the land was never in better shape than it has been this spring. The farmers are feeling good over the prospects of a bountiful harvest, owing to the early seeding. The copious rains of Saturday night and Sunday were welcomed by many, as there was never a time when there were so many wells and cisterns dry at this season of the year.

The A. T. & T. Co. had their men patroling their line watching for broken wires during the ice storm Sunday.

Jamie Miller returned home from Chicago last Saturday, where he has been for the past few weeks undergoing a very peculiar operation by Dr. Fenger, caused by vaccination. He will now be under the care of Dr. A. L. Buchan of Racine.

Miss Gretha Beebe is spending a few days in Racine.

Hattie Fancher began her spring term of school last Monday.

One of the most interesting events that has occurred in this place for some time took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Newman on Tuesday evening March 26, the occasion being a genuine surprise party in honor of Mr. Newman's seventy-fourth birthday. About twenty-five of his friends met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis and went in a body to their home well loaded with baskets of provisions, and found the happy couple engaged in a pleasant game of dominoes. After the surprises were partly over the evening was spent in card playing, dominoes and recitations by the children. At 10:30 the ladies prepared an elegant lunch and at the proper time Mr. G. J. Ellis stepped forward and in a few appropriate words presented Mr. Newman with a gold-headed ebony cane bearing the following inscription: "John Newman, 1821-1895. From Friends. At 11:30 the company departed for their several homes wishing Mr. Newman many happy returns of the day.

Mrs. Ellis spent last Thursday in Milwaukee attending the wedding of Mr. Ward of Waukesha, and Miss Mary Davis of Milwaukee.

NORWAY.

Norway, Wis., April 1.

Died, at his home only two weeks after his wife, Charles Krunenaur, at the advanced age of 82 years. As their only daughter died at the age of 14, two brothers and some other relatives are left to mourn his loss. Mr. Karunenaur came to this country early in the 40's, settled in the town of Norway seven years afterwards and by dint of hard work and economy amassed a handsome competence which now goes to his relatives. He was an honest and upright man, a good citizen and will be missed by the neighbors and the town in general. His last illness only lasted about two weeks. His remains were interred in Oakwood cemetery a large procession following to the grave.

One more of the old land marks, Rebecca Nelson, was laid to rest in the Lutheran cemetery, aged 64 years and single. She was a niece of Gunell Hanson and had her home with her up to her death some nine years ago, when the estate, a fine farm and much personal property, fell to her and her cousin, Keltie Nelson. She remained with him and was kindly cared for up to her death. Having had some sad experience of the avarice and treachery of mankind while yet quite young and she chose to remain single. She was a very estimable and highly respected lady, always ready to do a kind act. Many neighbors and friends gathered to pay their last tribute of respect. Rev. Rasmussen officiated at the grave and preached a very effective and touching sermon.

NORTH CAPE.

North Cape, April 1.

April fools day.

Miss Clara Dawson, who has been confined to the house a couple of weeks past, is able to be about again.

Grant Nelson, foreman, of the Insane asylum farm, spent Saturday and Sunday at home.

Wm. J. Beecher, who has been attending school at Dixon, Ills., the past winter is home to assist on the farm during the summer.

Miss Martha Adland, who has been in Chicago for several weeks past, returned home with a large stock of spring styles for her millinery store.

Gus Dawson, having spent the winter with his mother and sister, returns to Milwaukee today, from where he will soon start to sail. Gus is an old and reliable hand on a boat and and holds down one of the best positions.

Last week the ground being in fine condition considerable seeding was done, but Saturday night a cold rain and sleet put a stop to it for at least a few days, also spoiling our roads.

Since the legislature indefinitely postponed all bills looking to a repeal of our drainage acts, the people in this vicinity breathe easier. It had been currently rumored that some of the big hearted Milwaukee brewers chipped in and consequently the alarm among the farmers. This undoubtedly was the last kick of the saloon and sportsmen who if not wisely, fought well. Had the money that has been squandered in this prolonged fight on the part of our Milwaukee and Hales Corners friends been used in time while the property was yet valueless, most all of the overflowed land might have been bought and those parties instead of the Improvement company have had the exclusive right to the lake bottoms.

Auctioneer.

To the farmers of Racine and Kenosha counties I wish to announce that I would be pleased to officiate in the capacity of auctioneer at farm sales and and will endeavor to give satisfaction and make reasonable terms to those employing me.

Jos. L. Walker, Kneeland, Wis.

The man who broke his toe by kicking a brick done up in a package and laid upon a sidewalk on Sixth street yesterday, requests that his name be not mentioned.

THE BURLINGTON CASE.

Justice Mosher Makes a Brief Statement.

Justice E. H. Mosher, of the town of Burlington, was in the city today and in speaking of the two men who claimed to have been committed to the county jail illegally for a term of fifteen days, said that so far as he is concerned, were legally committed. They were brought into his court and pleaded guilty and he heard the evidence, the charges being vagrancy and assault and that, they were properly committed. Marshal Bollar left his office with the two men and started for Racine. Whether these were the two men that Marshal Bellar landed in jail the constable states that to the best of his knowledge and belief they are. Mr. Mosher says that he came in as an attorney for Marshal Bollar and paid the fines of the men at his suggestion for the reason that the marshal was not certain they were the two men and he wanted no trouble. Mr. Bollar still sticks to the story that the men leaped off the train and that when he came back after them they looked like the same fellows and he took them to jail. Nothing has since been heard of the two men who made the charges.

KEPT BISMARCK'S BIRTHDAY.

The German Veterans Association Held an Enthusiastic Meeting Last Night.

The German Veterans association of this city honored the memory of Prince Bismarck by celebrating his eightieth birthday last night at Keiser's hall on State street. About 100 old German veterans were present. The hall was appropriately decorated with the American and German flags and a life sized portrait of the Iron Chancellor hung in a conspicuous place upon the wall. President Herman Vocht, Charles Goebner and others delivered addresses. Great enthusiasm prevailed when the many noble deeds of Germany's grand old man were described by the speakers. Songs were sung, refreshments were served and a message was forwarded to Friederchsruhe, Germany, the home of Bismarck, offering their congratulations on his attaining the ripe old age. It was one of the most pleasant evenings spent by the association.

Memorial Services.

The memorial services of the Racine Business Men's association, which were to have been held last Sunday afternoon, were postponed to the last Sunday in April and will take place at the rooms of the Association instead of at the Presbyterian church. It is expected that addresses will be made by Hon. Charles E. Dyer, Hon. James R. Doolittle, Hon. J. V. Quarles and others, upon the life and character of deceased members.

AN OPINION.

Of a Milwaukee Critic on the Polo Game Saturday Night.

The Milwaukee Wisconsin, in speaking of the polo game Saturday night, says: "Racine defeated the West End polo team of Milwaukee Saturday evening at Racine by a score of 2 to 0. The loss of the game, however, was due principally to an accident to Gib Hickox, the captain of the Cream City team. In one of the rushes he was struck on the forehead with a club in the hands of one of the Racine players, cutting a gash an inch long. It was necessary to have the wound sewed up. His place was taken by one of the Racine men. It was also necessary to change the positions of the Milwaukee players which put them at a great disadvantage. Had it not been for this the probability is that the Cream City boys would have won the game. Eldred of the Milwaukee club put up one of the finest games ever seen on the Racine floor. It is intended to play a series of three games for the championship of the state. The local team will play in Racine again in two weeks. Hickox will not be laid up as a result of his injury."

BOLD HIGHWAYMEN.

Are Operating Near the Town of Raymond, Racine Co.

Highwaymen appear to be operating in the vicinity of Union Church, a little town near the village of Raymond, in this county. John Odaneal was attacked by a couple of knights of the road about half a mile north of Durham postoffice. He was returning from Milwaukee with a cistern upon his wagon. He was seated in the cistern and driving along leisurely when suddenly his team was stopped by two unknown men. One of them mounted the wagon and demanded John's money, but John has nerve and pluck and whipped out his revolver and fired at the robbers twice, but did not seem to hit them. His team became frightened and started to run and the would-be robbers fired back and the bullets struck the cistern. No clue has been obtained to the robbers. Some six months ago a farmer was held up in the same vicinity and relieved of $35. Farmers are arming themselves with guns and propose to make subjects for the coroner if the dishonest fellows continue their practice.

It always grieves me to contemplate the initiation of children into the ways of life when they are scarcely more than infants. It checks their confidence and simplicity, two of the best qualities that heaven gives them, and demands that they share our sorrows before they are capable of entering into our enjoyments. —Dickens.

Confirmation exercises will be held at the Evangelical Lutheran Emanuel church on High street next Sunday.

EX-GOV. SOLOMON ARRESTED.

A Former Wisconsin Governor Charged With Felony and Embezzlement.

San Francisco, April 2—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of E. S. Solomon, at one time governor of Wisconsin, and later governor of Utah and a prominent G. A. R. man, who is charged by Mrs. Lydia Virgil with felony and embezzlement. She alleges that Solomon has $1,250 of hers which he collected for her some years ago from Attorney Kowalsky, who acted for her in real estate dealings. Solomon says Mrs. Virgil has held his note for that amount for some years and that he has paid her more interest than the principal amounts to.

Edward Solomon was a resident of Milwaukee and served as governor from April 9, 1862 to Jan. 4, 1864.

The different grocery stores of the city which have closed the past few months at 8 o'clock, will hereafter keep open as usual during the spring and summer months.

WHERE DID HE GO?

Sudden Disappearance of an Intoxicated Man.

Last night a man under the influence of liquor was seen staggering along on Water street. Suddenly he disappeared and the supposition was that he had staggered too far west and went down the hill and into the river. Sheriff Pugh was notified and made a thorough search of the vicinity but found no man. Some persons are inclined to believe that the man rolled down the hill and then got up and walked off the dock into the river. No person has been reported missing today.

Will Visit Milwaukee.

The next concert in the Arion course of Milwaukee, will take place in Plymouth church, of that city Tuesday evening, April 10, when the oratorio of St. Paul will be given with chorus, organ and orchestra. The members of the Orpheus club, of this city, have received an invitation to attend and about 150 will go. A special train will be chartered on the C. & N. W. R. R. The soloists upon the occasion will be Mrs. Eunice Martens of Chicago, Mrs. J. A. Seger of Milwaukee, Charles A. Knorr of Chicago, Plunkett Greene of England.

Elected an Elder.

The members of the Welsh Presbyterian church held a meeting last night and elected William Owen an additional member of the board of elders.

FOR SALE—FARM AT A BARGAIN 110 ACRES choice land, also good buildings on same, a large stock of cattle, horses and machinery. Located 5½ miles southwest of Racine, on the west Kenosha road, known as the Andrew Thom place. mch9tfsat&wkly

THE

UNION NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL $225,000.

Designated Depository of the City of Racine.

Depository of Racine County.

One of the Depositories of the State of Wisconsin.

O. R. JOHNSON, President.
F. K. BULL, President pro tem.
H. E. SMIEDING, Vice President
H. J. ROGERS, Cashier.

That Tired Feeling

Is a certain indication of impure and impoverished blood. If your blood could always be rich and pure, full of the red corpuscles upon which its vitality depends, you would never be weak, or Nervous! Boils, pimples, scrofula, salt rheum, would never trouble you. But our mode of living, shut in all winter in poorly ventilated homes and shops, depletes the blood and there is loss of appetite, and weakness. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the standard remedy for this condition. It purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood, overcomes that tired feeling, builds up the nerves and gives perfect health. Read this:

"Our daughter, Blanche, when four years of age had a humor break out on her hands and face, which our physician pronounced eczema. If the cold air reached her face or hands they would swell up, look almost purple, and headed blisters would form and break, Discharging a watery fluid, and the burning and itching would drive her nearly wild. Unless we incased her little hands she would tear patches of skin from her face and hands. We tried many doctors and many remedies and at last gave the case up as hopeless. But our daughter Cora tried Hood's Sarsaparilla, to cure a scrofulous lump near the left breast which caused her much pain and after taking 4 bottles it disappeared. Blanche, who is now eleven, had spent seven years of suffering, so I concluded to give her Hood's Sarsaparilla. She took 5 bottles and her face is smooth and soft as a baby's, the color of a rose petal. Her hands are soft and white, where four months ago they were blue and red and calloused nearly like leather. I cannot express my gratitude by pen or mouth. It seems a miracle and our friends are surprised." MRS. ANNA L. CLARK, 401 E. 4th St., Duluth, Minn.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

N. B. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

A $10,000 STOCK OF

SHOES AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

Entire Stock Bought from the

ASSIGNEE OF JOHN BECK

GOING AT RIDICULOUSLY PRICES.

THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.

HERE ARE A FEW SAMPLE PRICES:

One lot MEN'S HAND-SEWED (John Beck's own make), former price $8.00, going now at from .... 75c to $1.50

Another lot Men's $6.00 PATENT LEATHER SHOES $2.00

A lot of Fine Cordovans; fresh stock, worth $6.00, going at $2.50

500 pairs Ladies' Shoes, ranging from $3.00 to $5.00; will be sold at 50c

Misses' and Children's Shoes; a large variety going at from .... 25c to 50c

AT JOHN BECK'S OLD STAND

430 MAIN STREET.

RACINE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Permanent advertisers create the impression of strength and soundness. People at least feel that those who keep their names before the public are solid and substantial.

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Cooper & Nelson, 436-438 Main St.
Wallace & John Ingalls, rooms 1 to 4 Baker block.
Owen, John W., 532 Monument Square.
Hand & Flett, 520 Monument Square.
Palmer & Gittings, over Manfg. Nat'l. bank.
Lee, W. E., Manfg. Nat'l. bank block.
Ritchie & Heck, over Com'l. & Savings bank.
Wentworth, John T., 437 Main street.
Kearney, Thomas M., 524 Monument Square, over First National bank.
Judd, A. Cary, 339 Main street.

Architects.
Flegel, A. I., 220 Fifth street.
Chandler, J. G., room 4, Baker block.
Davis, D. R., 205 Sixth street.

Bakery and Confectionery.
Schulz, O. E., 232 Main street.

Bicycles and Gasoline Stoves Repaired.
Hall, Spencer, 409 Main street.

Boots, Shoes and Rubber Goods.
Hanson, C. P., 407 Sixth street.

Banks.
Commercial & Savings Bank, 207 Sixth street.
Union National Bank, 500 Monument Square.

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Hocking, Justin, shop 330 Wisconsin street, residence 106 Tenth street.

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Hass, Geo. A., 507 Sixth street.

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Hinrichs, B., 523 Monument Square.

Dentists.
Clifford, F. L., 534 Monument Square, over U. S. express office.
F. B. Washburn & Son, 502 Monument Square.
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Druggists.
Kirkby, W. R., 405 Sixth street.
Robinson Drug Co., 205 Sixth street, 1315 Washington avenue, 600 State street.

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W. J. Flood & Co., Agts., 330 Main street.

Engravers.
Lange, O. E., 558 State street.

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Glens Falls Insurance Co., L. C. Klein, Agt., 512 Wisconsin street.

Furniture Dealers and Undertakers.
Thronson-Hansen Furniture Co., 311-313 Main St.

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Cramer, P. M., 504 Wisconsin street.

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Wagner House, 416 Main street.

Horse Shoeing.
Wood, Charles S., trotting and road horses a specialty 222 Fifth street.

Harness.
A LOBDELL,
Wholesale manufacturer,
Fifth street.
Send for a $12.00 single harness, subject to approval.
Patent check hooks and terrets, if desired.
See what we can do for you.

Insurance, Loans, and Real Estate.
Billings, W. F., 417 Main street.
Miller, Wm. Henry, 213 Sixth street.
Fellows & Co., G. D., 514 Wisconsin street.
Thleson, C. J., 920 State street.
Nelson, H. P., 800 State street.
Dietrich, Chas. M., Postoffice block.
John S. Larsen, 1614 Hamilton avenue.

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Underwood, C. R., 418 Main street.
Spence, J. W., corner College avenue and Sixth street.

Laundries.
Hagman's Steam Laundry, 415 Main street.
Parisian Steam Laundry, Buse & Williams, Props., 411 Main street.

Life Insurance.
Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., M. C. Gray Dist. Agt., 1425 West Sixth street.

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McAvoy, A., 215 Fourth street, telephone 61.
Allen, A. H., 1205 N. Wisconsin street.

Loans and Investments.
Burbeck Edward, 1534 College avenue.

Machine Repairs and Bicycle Work.
Fish, 50 W., 415 Main street, 2nd floor.

Machinists and General Repairing.
Gunther Co, The, 609 Sixth street.

Meat Markets.
Rowley Bros., 336 Main St. and Columbia Corners.
Gorton & McCoy, 409 Main street.
Hilton & Jones, 211 Sixth street.
Cudahy Bros., State street and Columbian Corners.

Merchant Tailors.
Olson, F., 511 Monument Square.
Field, A., 503 Monument Square.
Hetzel, D., 313 Sixth street.
Ritter, H., 322 Main street.
Sieger, E., 503 Sixth street.

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Racine Specialty Co., 215 Sixth street.

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Morris & Co., Harry, 202 Sixth street.
McTavish, Duncan, 522 Wisconsin street.

Photographers.
Eaeson & Co., 509 Monument Square.
Billings, E. T., 531 Monument Square.

Pianos and Organs.
Proehl, H., 420 Main street.

Plumbing and Steam Fitting.
Smallen & Schoenbach, 412 Wisconsin street.

Real Estate.
Boyd, R. M., 1611 College avenue.

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Goetz, Mrs. A., cafe, 508 Monument Square.

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Commercial & Savings Bank, 207 Sixth street.

Singer Sewing Machines.
Husting, Max R., city and county Mgr., 327 Main St.

Savings Banks.
Commercial & Savings Bank, 207 Sixth street.

Teas, Coffees, Spices, and Extracts.
Grand Union Tea Co., 408 Main street.

Wall Paper, Paints, and Oils.
Tale, W. R., 435 Main street.
Langlois & Co., 419 Main street.

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"DERBY" SHIRT WAISTS—

The very perfection in high class ready made shirt waists—a stamp of individuality—a tone—a distinctive style—unlike the hundreds of makes of the ordinary made waists. The cut—the fit—the finish—the general make up is original. Our advance showing of the "Derby" waists—to-day—in French cambric, percales—sheer batistes—Scotch crystal weave—French zephyrs—all prices up to $2.75.

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The largest collection—the newest styles—the closest prices—you expect us to be the headquarters—experience has taught you to expect it—no novelty of merit but what the cloak department has it as soon as it is brought out. The new Paris novelty velour du nord—capes in the new short and jaunty style—in lace—jet—ribbon—trimmings misses' and childrens short jackets at very low prices.

FOSTER'S KID GLOVES—

The new Easter stock is here—$1.00 to $3.75—here in all that is new—stylish—serviceable—in glasse—suede—mocha—pique—chamois—5 and 7 hook—mousquetaire in 8 to 24 button lengths—in all colors—a metropolitan kid glove department in all ways. All kid gloves accurately fitted to the hand.

KAIKI WASH SILKS—

Our fourth shipment will be placed on sale Monday—new colors—new styles—the only complete—new—fresh—choice assortment—in turquoise—saffron—majenta—lilac—cerise—cardinal—sedan—pink—tan—bluet—grey—light green—cream.

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